The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. **TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.**

VOLUME VI. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1875. NUMBER 39.

The North Carolinian.
Office-'North Carolinian' Bld'g, Main St.,
One door east of the Albemarle House.

TERMS.—$2.00 a year, in advance; if not paid in advance, $2.50 will be charged.

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W. F. & C. C. POOL, Attorneys at Law. Office, Main Street.

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W. L. REED, Attorney at Law, Manteo, Roanoke Island, Dare County, N. C.

JAMES L. BALL, Attorney and Counselor at Law. Office, east side Road Street, three doors from Main.

J. Q. ETHERIDGE & BRO., Drugs, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, etc. Southeast corner Road and Main Streets.

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OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Meeting of the Board of Commissioners, afternoon of the first Monday of each month.
Mayor—Wm. A. Harney.
Commissioners—Dr. P. John, Luther C. Dashiell, Henry M. Fearing, Geo. W. Bell and M. B. Culpepper.
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Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, and Zion (colored). Services in each every Sabbath.

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MASONIC.

EUREKA LODGE meets on every Monday night.

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Sheriff—John T. Price.
Clerk Superior Court—Miles Commander.
Treasurer—Thomas Moades.
Register of Deeds—Thomas P. Wilcox.
Surveyor—Lader Perry.
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SUPERIOR COURT.

Tenth Monday after the first Monday in March and October. County seat, Elizabeth City.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Perquimans, Camden, Currituck, Dare, Tyrrell, Hyde, Beaufort, Washington, Bertie, Hertford, Chowan, Martin, Gates, Pitt and Pamlico

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

Is composed of the Counties of Pasquotank, Currituck, Camden, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Tyrrell, Hyde, Dare.
Judge—Hon. Mills L. Eure, of Gatesville.

Solicitor—J. P. Woolbee, of Elizabeth City.

Professional & Business Cards,

C. C. POOL. W. F. POOL

C. C. & W. F. POOL,

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AND

GENERAL COLLECTOR,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Office—North of Main Street.

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Elizabeth City, N. C.

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Special attention is paid to the traveling public. Care is taken to supply the table with the best the market affords.

Terms—$2.00 a Day.

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AND

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The undersigned has resumed the business of House, Sign and Ornamental PAINTER, and respectfully tenders his services to the public in that line of business.

His reputation as a Painter is well known in this and the surrounding counties; and the promptness with which he has heretofore acted, and the faithfulness with which all work intrusted to him has always been done, he hopes will again insure him a liberal patronage.

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Fresh Bread, Cakes and Pies always on hand. Also a good variety of Candies, Fruits, Nuts, Figs, Raisins, Pickles, Crackers, Cheese, Butter—in short, everything in the Bakery or Confectionery line always on hand. Families supplied with Bread, Cakes and Pies on reasonable terms. Come and see.

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Of the best mechanics in each of the departments, and giving my own particular attention to all work done at my shop, I feel safe in saying that my work will compare favorably with that of any of the large cities. All I ask is an examination of my work to convince those in want of any kind of a

VEHICLE

that this is the place to buy them.

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Done at short notice and at reasonable rates Give me a call.

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MANUFACTURER OF

FARM and SPRING WAGONS, CART WHEELS, &c.

Those in want of anything in my line please give me a call.

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Has his office in J. Q. Etheridge & Bro's Drug Store, corner of Main and Road Streets, Elizabeth City. Messages left for him there will receive prompt attention.

January 1st, 1875.

THE ALBEMARLE SALOON.

This elegant establishment in the Albemarle House, is now under the control of

JOHN DETRICK,

Of Norfolk, who proposes to keep a first-class

Lager Bier Saloon,

Keeps New Ark Sparkling Cider, and D Parker's, Gates Co. Apple Brandy and dispenses the choicest of delicacies in the line. The celebrated BEER of Thomas Buck & Son will be kept at 5 cts. per glass—and pure Gibson and other Whiskys, besides any good Liquors, Cigars, or Chewing or Smoking Tobacco that may be desired.

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Perfumery & Fancy Articles.

All Staples connected with a first class Drug Business will always be found on hand.

Prescriptions accurately compounded.

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his old friend and the public generally that he is still at the "old stand" and continues to keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms. Remember the place—on

ROAD STREET,

Near the Canal Bridge.

C. B. BROTHERS.

JONES'

Livery Stables

AT

Elizabeth City, N. C.

I would announce to my friends and the public that I am still at the old place on

MAIN STREET,

A few doors west of Road, and keep horses, buggies, carriages, etc., for hire. Persons promptly accommodated at all times and on reasonable terms.

ARTHUR L. JONES.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he continues at the old stand on

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And keeps on hand a good assortment of

GUNS,

Rifles, Pistols, Sporting Apparatus,

And also a fine selection of

CUTLERY.

He may at all times be found either in his Store prepared to accommodate customers with New Goods, or in his shop adjoining, willing and happy to repair any article in his line of business.

CEO. W. BELL.

Twenty Frogs.

Twenty froggies went to school,
Down beside a rushy pool;
Twenty little coats of green,
Twenty vests all white and clean.
"We must be in time," said they;
"First we study, then we play;
That is how we keep the rule
When we froggies go to school."

Master Bullfrog, grave and stern,
Called the classes in their turn;
Taught them how to nobly strive,
Likewise how to leap and dive;
From his seat upon the log,
Taught them how to say, "Ker-chog!"
Also how to dodge a blow
From the sticks which bad boys throw.

Twenty froggies grew up fast;
Bullfrogs they became at last;
Not one dunce among the lot,
Not one lesson they forgot;
Polished in a high degree,
As each froggie ought to be;
Now they sit on other logs
Teaching other little frogs.

THE OLD CLOCK.

The ancient clock in Deacon Danrolph's old-fashioned kitchen was slowly chiming the hour of nine. It was no smart toy, no trifle of bronze or alabaster, but a tall, square, solid relic of the last century, looking not unlike a coffin case set on end, in the corner—a clock that had lasted through four generations, and judging from appearances was quite likely to last through several more. Deacon Danrolph cherished the heir-loom with a sort of pride which he himself would scarcely have confessed to.

There was a great, ruddy fire of chestnut logs in the red brick-paved fireplace, and the candles in the highly polished brass sticks were winking merrily from the high wooden mantle, where they shared the post of honor with a curious sea-shell and a couple of vases, each containing a fresh osage orange, from the hedge that skirted the clover field behind the barn.

At the window, a curtain of gaudy chintz shut out the tens of thousands of stars that were shining so brightly on that frosty autumnal night, and on the cozy rug of parti-colored rags a contented tortoise-shell cat purred away the slowly lapsing minutes. But the tortoise-shell cat was not the only inhabitant of the snug kitchen.

"Will," said Doddie Danrolph, decidedly, "if you don't behave yourself, I'll"—

What she would do Doddie did not say; the sentence was terminated by a laugh that set the dimples round her mouth in motion, just as a beam of June sunshine plays across a cluster of red ripe cherries.

Doddie Danrolph was just seventeen, a plump, rosy girl, with jet hair, brushed back from a low forehead, and perfectly arched eyebrows, that gave a bewitching expression to a pair of melting hazel eyes. She was rather dark, but the severe critic would not have found fault with the peachlike bloom upon her cheeks, and the dewy red of her full, daintily curved lips. Evidently Mr. William Cabbock was quite satisfied with Doddie's style of beauty.

"Come, Doddie," said Will, moving his chair where he could best watch the flush of the fire-light upon her face, and picking up the thread of the conversation where he had dropped it when it became necessary for Doddie to bid him "behave himself"—"you might promise. It's nine o'clock, and your father will soon be home."

"What, Will?" said Doddie, demurely, fitting a square of red in her patchwork, and intently observing the effect.

"Nonsense, Doddie! You know what very well. Promise to marry me before Christmas. I tell you what, Doddie, it is all very well for you to keep putting it off, but I can't stand it. What with your father's forbidding me in the house, and that romantic Stanley's coming here every Sunday night"—

Doddie gave her pretty head a toss.

"As if Mr. Stanley's coming here made any difference in my feelings, Will!"

"No; but Doddie, it isn't pleasant, you know. I'm as good a man as Tom Stanley, if I don't own railroad shares and keep an account at the Hamiltonville bank; and I love you, Doddie, from the very bottom of my heart! Now this matter lies between you and me only; no other person in the world has a right to interfere between us. Come, promise me." He held both her hands in his and looked earnestly into the liquid, hazel eyes. "Do you love me, Doddie?"

"You know I love you, Will."

"Then we may just as well—hush! what's that noise?"

There was a portentous sound of drawing bolts and rattling latches in the porch room beyond—a scraping of heavy boots along the floor. Doddie rose to her feet with sudden scarlet suffusion on her brow and cheek.

"O Will, it is father!"

"Suppose it is!"

"But he mustn't find you here, Will! Hide yourself somewhere, do!"

"What nonsense, Doddie!" said the young man, resolutely standing his ground. "I haven't come to steal his spoons. Why should I creep away like a detected burglar?"

"For my sake, Will! O, Will, if you ever loved me, do as I say! Not in that closet, it is close to his bed-room; not through that window, it's nailed down tight; he's coming! Here, Will, quick!"

In the drawing of a breath, she had pushed William Cabbock into the square pendulum case of the tall old clock and turned the key on him. It was not a pleasant place of refuge, inasmuch as his shoulders were squeezed on either side, and his head flattened against springs and wheels above, and the air was unpleasant and close; but Will made the best of matters, and shook with suppressed laughter in the solitary prison cell.

"Well! a jolly scrape to be in," thought Will, "and not knowing when I'll be out of it. Doddie's a shrewd little puss, however, and I can't do better than to leave matters in her hands."

"So you haven't gone to bed yet, Doddie?" said Deacon Danrolph, slowly unwinding the two yards of woolen scarf with which he generally encased his throat on an evening.

"Not yet, father," said Doddie, picking up her scattered bits of patchwork with a glowing cheek. "Did you have a pleasant meeting?"

"Well, yes," quoth the deacon, reflectively, sitting down before the fire, greatly to Doddie's consternation—she had hoped he would have gone to bed at once, according to his usual custom—"it was tol'bly pleasant. Elder Huskier was there, and Elder Hopkins—and—well, all the church folks pretty much. Why, how red your cheeks are, Doddie! Tired, ain't you? Well, you needn't set up for me, my dear; it must be getting late."

The deacon glanced mechanically up at the clock. Doddie felt the blood growing cold in her veins.

"Twenty minutes past nine—why, it must be later than that! Why, land o' Canaan, the old clock has stopped." The old clock had stopped; nor was it at all wonderful under the circumstances. "I wound it up this mornin', I'm sartin," said the deacon, very much disturbed. "It never served me such a trick afore, all the years it's stood there. Your Aunt Jane used to say it was a sign of death or marriage in the family before the year was out." There was a suppressed sound like a chuckle behind the clock-case as Deacon Danrolph fumbled on the shelf for the clock key. "These springs must be out of order somehow," said the deacon, decisively. "How scared you look, child! There ain't no cause for bein' scared. I don't put much faith in your Aunt Jane's very old time superstition. Where in the name of all possessed is the key? I could ha' declared I left it in the case."

"Isn't it on the shelf, father?" asked Doddie, guiltly, conscious that it was snugly reposing in the pocket of her checked gingham dress.

"No, nor 'taint in my pocket neither." And down went the deacon, stiffly enough, on his knees to examine the floor, lest perchance the missing key might have fallen there. "Well, I never knowed anything so strange in all my life," said the deacon.

"It is really very strange," faltered hypocritical Doddie.

"I'll have a reg'lar search to-morrow," said Deacon Danrolph. "It must be somewhere around."

"Yes, it must," said Doddie, tremulously.

"Only," the deacon went on, slowly resuming his place before the fire, "I kind o' don' like to have the old clock stand still a single night. When I wake up, you know, it seems like it was sort o' talking to me in the stillness." The deacon looked thoughtfully at the fiery back log. Doddie fidgeted unensily about the room, straightening table-covers, setting back chairs, and thinking—oh, if he would only go to bed! As he sat there his eyelids began to droop and his head to nod somnolently. Doddie's eyes brightened up with a sparkle something like hope. "Child," he said suddenly, straightening up in the stiff back chair, "you'd better go to bed. I'll sit up a while longer till the logs burn out."

"But, father, I'm not sleepy."

"Go to bed, my child!" reiterated the deacon, with a good humored authority to brook no opposition; and Doddie crept out of the room ready to cry with anxiety and mortification.

"If Will will only keep quiet a little while longer," she thought, sitting on the stairs, while the moon streamed in chilly splendor. "Father sleeps so soundly—and he is sure to go to sleep in his chair—I could just steal in and release him as quietly as possible."

She sat there, her plump fingers interlaced, and her eyes fixed dreamily on the floor, while all the time her ears were strained to the utmost capacity to catch every sound in the kitchen beyond. Hark! was that the wail of the wind, or was it something to her literally "nearer and dearer." Yes; she could not be mistaken now; it was actually a snore.

Doddie rose softly to her feet with renewed hope. Surely now was the accepted time. Noiselessly as the floating shadow she crossed the hall, opened the kitchen door and stole across the creaking boards of the floor. The candles were burnt out, but the shifting luster of the firelight revealed her father nodding before the fire with closed eyes and hands hanging at his sides.

"He's certainly asleep," thought Doddie.

With a heart that beat quick and fast, she drew the key from her pocket and proceeded, in spite of the nervous trembling of her fingers, to lift it into the lock. So absorbed was she that she never noticed the cessation of the heavy breathing—never saw the deacon start suddenly into wakefulness and look around him. Love is blind, and it is equally true that it is deaf. The deacon rose quickly up with a shrewd twinkle in his eyes, and Doddie gave a little frightened shriek, as a hand fell softly on her arm, possessing itself quietly of the key.

"Let me help you," said the deacon.

"Father, I—I have found the key," faltered Doddie, "and"—

"Found the key!" returned the surprised deacon. "Well, that's lucky; and now we can find out what's the matter with the clock."

Doddie's heart, throbbing so wildly a moment ago, seemed to stand still as her father turned the key and opened the door of the clock-case.

"Hallo!" exclaimed the deacon, as Mr. William Cabbock tumbled into the room. "So you was the matter with the clock, eh?"

"Yes, sir," said Will, composedly. "I hope I haven't seriously interfered with the works of the clock."

"You've seriously interfered with me!" said the deacon, waxing indignant. "What do you mean, sir, by hiding in my house like a thief?"

"Indeed, indeed, father!" cried Doddie, bursting into tears, "it wasn't his fault. He did not want to hide, but I put him there."

"You did, eh? And may I ask what for?"

"Father," faltered Doddie, rather irrelevantly, "I love him, and—he loves me!"

"Is that any reason why he should hide in the clock-case, miss?"

"No—but—father! Oh, father! I can never marry Mr. Stanley. He is so soft, and I"—

Doddie's tears finished the sentence for her. The deacon looked down (not unkindly) on her bowed head and the tender arm that supported it. Apparently, "the course of true love," roughly though it ran, was overwhelming all his own worldly-wise arrangements in its tide.

"And so you two young folks really think you love each other?" said the deacon, meditatively.

"I love her with all my heart and soul, sir," said Will Cabbock earnestly. "I'm not rich, I know, but I can work for her!"

"And I can work for myself, too, father," interposed Doddie, with eyes that shone like softened stars.

"And you said yourself, sir," went on Will, "that the stopping of the clock meant either a death or a marriage. Of course we don't want any deaths, so don't you think the most sensible thing we can do is to help on a marriage as soon as possible?"

The deacon laughed in spite of himself.

"It is late," he said. "Come around to-morrow morning, and we'll talk about it. No, Doddie, I'm not angry with you, child. I s'pose young folks will be young folks, and there's no use tryin' to stop them."

As the deacon rehung the pendulum and set the iron tongue of the old clock talking again, Will Cabbock passed on the doorstep to whisper to Doddie.

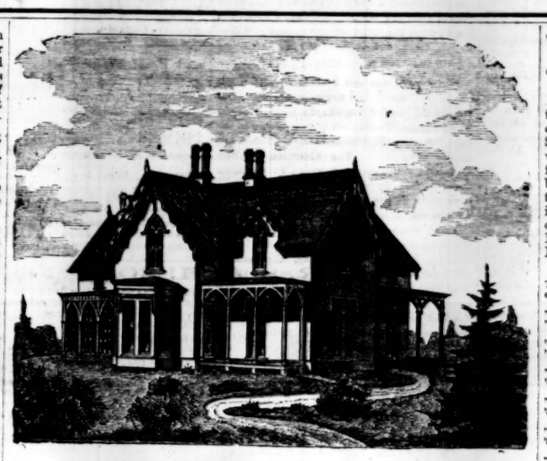
"What shall it be, Doddie, a death or a marriage?"

And she in turn whispered:

"A marriage, I hope."

"My darling!" said Will, "it's worth passing a lifetime behind the clock-case to feel as I do now."

Mrs. John Wachtel, an old resident of Lancaster, O., some twelve years ago ran a needle into her breast and failed to have it extracted, as it never occasioned her either pain or inconvenience. A few days since, however, the lady felt a strange pricking sensation in a bunion on one of her feet, and, upon examination, found the point of a needle protruding from the excrescence. With but little trouble it was taken out, and it appears to be the same needle she lost in her breast a dozen years ago.



A Pretty Residence.

Much improvement has been made in the architectural design of new dwellings in the country of late. In former days a house was a house, no matter how it was put together; but nowadays if a new house is built the matter must be considered carefully, the architect must be consulted, and even if it is to be a cheap house it must be a pretty one and a convenient one. It has been settled that to build a house prettily and convenient costs no more than to have it put together without taste and with no convenience in the arrangements.

The accompanying illustration shows a view of a very desirable brick cottage, well suited for a suburban or farm house. The first story plan contains hall, parlor, dining-room, conservatory, kitchen, pantry, etc. The second contains three chambers, bedroom, bath room, and ample supply of closets. We are indebted to Messrs. A. J. Bicknell & Co., 27 Warren street, New York, publishers of the *Village Builder*, with supplement, which contains the elevations, plans, full specifications, form of contract, from which the design has been executed.

A Village on Ice.

A Michigan paper gives the following description of an arctic scene in that State: "The present season is peculiarly calculated to encourage the fishing business on the Saginaw river and the bay. Not many men in this region, whatever their position or business, feel as if they could afford to idle away the winter months, if anything can be found by which an honest penny can be turned. Consequently the fishing business has received an unusual stimulus. To engage regularly in fishing with nets requires more capital than is to be found lying around loose every day in the lumber regions. From $1,000 to $5,000 may be very readily put into nets and other articles of outfit, but to spear fish through the ice is a business that may be taken up by even the impecunious with little or no trouble. The spear costs but a moderate sum, and almost any one can get a blanket or two. Then a shanty is needed, to be located on the ice in a convenient place, and to serve as a shelter and a resting place at night. To get up a shanty of common style requires about 150 feet of half-inch match ceiling. This makes a tight shanty and costs only about three dollars at the planing mills. Then two dollars more will furnish the balance of the material, and a small stove can be added at light cost. It will be seen that the fisherman can fit himself out at very little expense. If he has good luck he may pay for his entire outfit twice over in a day's spearing. A great many shanties are being added to the village on the ice of the bay. The floating settlement will doubtless be much larger this winter than ever before. In previous seasons, it will be remembered, the inhabitants of this village on the ice were numerous and ambitious enough to have a regular municipal organization, with a mayor, etc. We may expect the arrangements of this kind the present season to be at least as complete as ever before. The inevitable saloon was established in a convenient locality some time ago, and it would not be very surprising to hear that some ambitious fellow has erected a two-story hotel in the ice village and was about to open it with a grand ball."

A Broker's Letter.

There are some things that are so good that they deserve to be reprinted once a year, and that are always fresh at that. In this category we must class the following letter which purports to be the reply of a New York broker to the teacher of his son, who had written to ask his preference in the prescribed course of studies:

SIR: Yours to'd & cont's noted. Don't want son to study str'n'my. Twon't pay. No ships run'g to stars, and no prospect of it. All bosh, if 'twon't h'lp trade. Also stop Latin & Greek. Boy'll kick up as such L't'n words as petit larceny & delirium tremens, &c., soon 'nough he'r in Gold Bd. I'm bullish on 'rithm't'k, and T'k some stock in gr'm'r too, but I can make money 'nough without L't'n and G'k, etc. No use. I'm memb' St'k Exc'g, Chamb' Com', &c. Baboll's Arithm'tic is short of stock terms. Put boy thr'gh on margins, corn'rs Dr., Cr., ct. pr. ct., cl'r house, Railr'ds, and Go'v't's yourself, & go short on y'r Grk and L'd, &c., &. They're best md'ise for the street—always in dem'd here, I mean Dr. & Cr. etc. When term ends, please ship boy and B'ks by N. Y. C. & H. R. R. with B. L'd'g in hat, cons'g'n to——— B'd Street. Draw sight d'ft for bill. Money easy—st'ks stiff & short int'st cov'rd. Sir I I get you long on 100 L. S. at 67? Boys tuition do for margin. Exc'nge e'sy. Yours, etc."

PNEUMONIA.—Pneumonia is now more prevalent and fatal in New York city and vicinity than it has been for a great number of years, the cause of this being atmospheric conditions akin to those which give rise to diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis. From the year 1805 to 1870 there was no marked increase in the disease, and since 1870 no decided increase has been noticed until the present year. The present epidemic commenced about the middle of last December, ninety-six persons dying of it during the week ending December 30th.

Perils of the Sound.

One does not have to go down to sea to encounter perils. During the late storm the propeller Woodward was caught in the ice in Long Island sound, and run on to a ledge at Falkner's island, on the Connecticut coast. The sharp point of the rock crushed through the hull and held the vessel tightly fixed upon the reef.

The crew escaped to the island, but the next morning returned to the steamer. Then the storm came on again and they could not reach the shore. There was nothing on board to eat, and the danger of being overwhelmed and crushed by the ice, which had piled up on the reef to the windward to the height of ten feet, became every moment more imminent. The men tried twice to launch their boat and return to the shore, but their efforts were frustrated by the dashing waves.

Capt. Brooks from the lighthouse saw the peril of the crew, and adopted speedy measures for their rescue. His two daughters, Mary and Nannie, aged eighteen and twenty years, came nobly to the rescue with the spirit of a genuine Ida Lewis. They aided their father in dragging the heavy lifeboat from the opposite side of the island over to the shore near the wreck. Although the mercury was at zero, with a biting northeast wind that the hardy seamen were scarcely able to withstand, the two young ladies bravely helped to bear the boat over the ice cakes to the open water, where it could be launched. A rope was thrown to the ship and made fast to the deck and also secured on shore, and by its aid the boat was rowed over the stormy waves to the vessel's side. The sailors were all taken off, and the lifeboat returned in the same manner. All were completely exhausted when they arrived on the island. But for the noble efforts of Capt. Brooks' family the crew must have perished. The day ended with a terrible snow storm. The succeeding day the weather was fine, and Capt. Brooks succeeded in getting word to the mainland by means of his solar telegraph, an instrument used by lighthouse keepers in conveying messages over short distances upon the water. It is simply a small looking-glass swung upon a frame, and when worked it is placed near the ground, so as to catch the reflection of the sun and flash it across to the operator on the shore. By the number and character of these flashes the meaning of the message is understood. Aid was promised from the mainland as soon as the sea would permit.

The Island of Madagascar.

The Queen of Madagascar is stated to have lately issued a proclamation ordering the enfranchisement of all persons enslaved since June 7th, 1865, "the year in which the convention with my cousins was completed." The proclamation further states that if such slaves desire to remain in the country they are at liberty to do so as free citizens; if they desire to return whence they were brought, they can do so; and any one retaining them contrary to their will, after this notice, will incur a penalty of ten years in irons.

Some readers may find it convenient to be reminded that Madagascar is a great island, with an area estimated at 225,000 square miles—more than four times as large as England—lying to the southeast of the African continent. Very little is known of its early history. It was not until 1810, when the influence of one of its potentates grew predominant, that the island became commercially important to other countries. In 1816 the English entered into a treaty with Radama, King of the Hovas, against the slave trade with Mozambique, and English missionaries and a few English mechanics settled in the island. Radama was succeeded by Ranavolo I., a cruel and very anti-missionary spirited woman, and her proceedings led to active operations against her both by French and English. Her son succeeded her in 1862, but only to be strangled in the following year, when he was succeeded by his wife, who, with the Prime Minister—her husband—and a number of leading men, were baptized in 1869, and in the same year the chief idol was burned.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATE.

Only One Vacancy—Political Status of the Members.

The election of a United States Senator by the Legislature of Minnesota completes the list of members of the Senate of the Forty-fourth Congress, with the exception of one disputed seat from Louisiana, claimed by Mr. Pinchback. The complete list is given below, the names of Republicans being printed in roman, Democrats in *italics*, and all others, including Liberal Republicans, Independent Republicans, and Anti-Monopolists, in SMALL CAPITALS:

THE SENATE.

Term ends.		Term ends.	
	ALABAMA.		MISSOURI.
'77.	*George Goldthwaite.*	'79.	*Lewis V. Bogy.*
'79.	George E. Spencer.	'81.	*Francis M. Cockrell.*
	ARKANSAS.		NEBRASKA.
'77.	*Powell Clayton.*	'75.	*Phin. W. Hitchcock.*
'79.	*Stephen W. Dorsey.*	'81.	*Algernon S. Paddock.*
	CALIFORNIA.		NEVADA.
'79.	*Aaron A. Sargent.*	'79.	*John P. Jones.*
'81.	*Newton Booth.*	'81.	*William Sharon.*
	CONNECTICUT.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.
'79.	*Orris S. Ferry.*	'77.	*Aaron H. Cragin.*
'81.	*William W. Eaton.*	'79.	*B. Wadleigh.*
	DELAWARE.		NEW JERSEY.
'77.	*Eli Saulsbury.*	'77.	*F. T. Frelinghuysen.*
'81.	*Thomas F. Bayard.*	'81.	*Theo. F. Randolph.*
	FLORIDA.		NEW YORK.
'79.	*Simon B. Conover.*	'79.	*Roscoe Conkling.*
'81.	*Charles W. Jones.*	'81.	*Frank's Kernan.*
	GEORGIA.		NORTH CAROLINA.
'77.	*Thomas M. Norwood.*	'77.	*Matt. W. Ransom.*
'79.	*John B. Gordon.*	'79.	*A. S. Merrimon.*
	ILLINOIS.		OHIO.
'77.	*John A. Logan.*	'79.	*John Sherman.*
'79.	*Richard J. Oglesby.*	'81.	*Allen G. Thurman.*
	INDIANA.		OREGON.
'79.	*Oliver P. Morton.*	'77.	*James K. Kelly.*
'81.	*Joseph E. McDonald.*	'79.	*John H. Mitchell.*
	IOWA.		PENNSYLVANIA.
'77.	*George C. Wright.*	'79.	*Simon Cameron.*
'79.	*William B. Allison.*	'81.	*William A. Wallace.*
	KANSAS.		RHODE ISLAND.
'77.	*James M. Harvey.*	'77.	*Henry B. Anthony.*
'79.	*John J. Ingalls.*	'81.	*A. E. Burnside.*
	KENTUCKY.		SOUTH CAROLINA.
'77.	*John W. Stevenson.*	'77.	*Thos. J. Robertson.*
'79.	*Thos. C. McCreery.*	'79.	*John J. Patterson.*
	LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.
'77.	*J. Rodman West.*	'77.	*Henry Cooper.*
'79.	*A vacancy.*	'81.	*Andrew Johnson.*
	MAINE.		TEXAS.
'79.	*Lot M. Morrill.*	'77.	*Morgan C. Hamilton*
'81.	*Hannibal Hamlin.*	'81.	*Samuel B. Maxey.*
	MARYLAND.		VERMONT.
'79.	*George R. Dennis.*	'79.	*Justin S. Morrill.*
'81.	*Wm. Pinckney Whyte.*	'81.	*George F. Edmunds.*
	MASSACHUSETTS.		VIRGINIA.
'77.	*George S. Boutwell.*	'77.	*John W. Johnson.*
'81	*Henry L. Dawes.*	'81.	*Robert E. Withers.*
	MICHIGAN.		WEST VIRGINIA.
'77.	*Thomas W. Ferry.*	'77.	*Henry G. Davis.*
'81.	*Isaac P. Christiancy*	'81.	*Allen T. Caperton.*
	MINNESOTA.		WISCONSIN.
'77.	*William Windom.*	'77.	*Timothy O. Howe.*
'81.	*S. J. R. McMillan.*	'81.	*Angus Cameron.*
	MISSISSIPPI.		
'77.	*James L. Alcorn.*		
81.	*Blanch K. Bruce.*		

SUMMARY.

	Forty-third Congress.	Forty-fourth Congress.
Republicans	49	41
Democrats	20	28
Independents	4	4
Vacancy	1	1

ESTIMATES AND EXPENDITURES.

Figures Given by the Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the United States House.

Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, chairman of the committee on appropriations, made a general statement as to the appropriation bills. He reminded the House that in a speech made by him on the 5th of March last he estimated the total expenses of the year at $270,000,000, and he was gratified to be able to say, on looking over the analysis of appropriations made by the Secretary of the Treasury, and adding to them the permanent appropriations for last year, that the total amount was $270,216,000—not quite a quarter of a million more than his estimate of what he believed the expenditures could be reduced to. He also recalled the fact that on the 23d of June last, when he presented the last of the appropriation bills, he gave a summary of the amount appropriated in the twelve regular bills, not counting the $100,000,000 Naval Emergency bill, and stated that they made about $26,500,000 less than the same bills of the preceding year; and that on the whole a reduction of the general expenses of the government had been made of about $25,000,000. That statement had been very generally criticized, both in the House and in the public press. The statement of the Secretary of the Treasury showed a reduction of not quite $20,000,000, but there were three points of difference to which he called attention. An item of $2,250,000 appeared in the bills of last year, which had not appeared before, except in permanent appropriations, being the expenses of the national loan, which $2,250,000 was itself a reduction of $500,000 from the amount expended for the same purpose the previous year. The Secretary had also included the $4,000,000 Naval Emergency bill and $2,134,000 of relief acts, of which he had stated distinctly he could not tell the amount. Putting all these elements together the Secretary's statement came within about half a million of his own. He thought therefore, in view of all the facts, and the statement having been hurriedly made in the last moments of the session, that there had been no ground for the criticisms made upon his speech, or on the estimates then made that they were intended for political effect. It had also been suggested last session that the cutting down of appropriations would simply result in a large deficiency bill at this session. He had in his hand a table showing the annual deficiencies since 1871, being for 1871, $22,000,000; for 1872, $14,000,000; for 1873, $6,500,000; for 1874, $11,000,000; and at last session a little over $4,000,000, and from the estimates now before the committee he could not see that the Deficiency bill at this session would reach $3,000,000.

It seemed to him that that was a reasonably fair indication of the estimates made at the last session. He had prepared an analysis of the expenses of the government for the last fiscal year, dividing them into three groups: First, all the expenses growing out of the late war; second, the current expenses of the army and navy, together with the military expenses, and third, all other expenses—civil expenses, including public buildings and public works of all kinds, and all the miscellanies of the government. It was curious to notice the relations of the first group with the general expenses of the government. For instance, in 1871 the war expenses amounted to $175,500,000; in 1873, to $167,500,000, and in 1874, to $154,000,000. In 1871 they were 60½ per cent. of all expenses; in 1873, 54 per cent., and in 1874, 53½ per cent. It was then to be distinctly understood that the public debt, the interest on the public debt

NORTH CAROLINIAN

EQUAL RIGHTS FOR ALL MEN.

PALEMON JOHN, : : : : : : Editor

Elizabeth City, N.C., Mar. 17, 1875

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

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THE BEST SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

This article is elicited in response to suggestions contained in several communications recently on the best system of education. The subject is one of deep interest and of vital importance.

While Rome sought to govern the world, the *physical* nature of the Romans was too exclusively educated. This tended to produce a host of gladiators, "to rear a race of vigorous animals, rather than of exalted men." On the other hand the Athenian system of education was adapted to the training of the *intellect* alone, and to the development of every *sensibility* of human nature. Nothing was repressed, not even bad passions and wrong desires. It trained a nation of splendid profligates and acute sophists. Very different from both was the Spartan system. It depressed too much, even desires for innocent pleasures. It trained the Spartan youth to self-control, to endure suffring, to despise learning, and to conquer or die in war. LYCURGUS, their law giver, did not permit the accumulation of individual property. To prevent the accumulation of wealth, to banish luxury, he inderdicted the use of silver and gold, and permitted the use only of iron as money, upon which he fixed a very low value. This kind of training resulted in the Spartans becoming the most cunning, deceitful, and covetous people on the earth, and by it some of the noblests instincts of humanity were suppressed.

The grand defeat in each of these systems is the total neglect of cultivating the *heart* and the *conscience*. Old MILTON'S system was much better. Said he: "I consider that a complete and generous education which fits a man to perform justly, skillfully and magnanimously, all the offices of both private and public, that grow out of his relations both to God and man." In this important business of education a great responsibility rests upon the teacher. And that teacher most successfully performs his duty who while educating the intellect, sees to it that the laws of physiology and hygiene are not violated and who leads his pupils on to discriminate between right and wrong, impressing them with the *moral* responsibility resting upon them.

THE EXPULSION OF THORNE.

The *Christian Union* in referring to the action of the North Carolina Legislature in expelling one of its members because of his peculiar religious opinions says:

Such action, in the name of Christianity, however well intended, will, in the minds of thousands of good citizens, wear the appearance of persecution, and thus bring the cause of Christ into reproach. It will, moreover, tend mightily to the wider diffusion of Mr. Thorne's views. The pamphlet, which, but for this gratuitous advertising throughout the land, would have fallen dead from the press, will now be extensively read, and, in all probability, tend to unsettle the the minds of many ingenuous persons, who will naturally think there must be a great deal of truth in a publication which Christians answered by proscribing its author. We hope to see the action of the North Carolina Legislature rebuked by the religious press. The Chicago *Interior* sets an example for all its contemporaries in saying: "This is the most ludicrous exhibition of medieval intolerance made in this country for an age. It will be repudiated by all enlightened Christians." We wish this prophecy might prove true. The Christian Church should scorn to put herself in an attitude of even *seeming* hostility to any man on account of his want of faith in any doctrine, or to sanction the infliction upon him of any civil disability. We put Christianity in the wrong whenever, in its name, we proscribe men for rejecting it. This is not the way to win souls to Christ, but rather to disgust and repel them. In this country, especially, the Church should be foremost in vindicating freedom of opinion and of speech, remembering and rejoicing in the immortal words of Milton:—"Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so Truth be in the field, we do injuriously by prohibiting to misdoubt her strength. Let her and Falsehood grapple; who ever knew Truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter? Her *confuting* is the best and surest *suppressing*."

THE OLD CRAFT AS STAUNCH AS EVER.

No true man falters in his conviction of right or his devotion to truth. Well says an able cotemporary, the true sailor clings to the old ship in the hour of danger, for he has faith in her timbers and knows she will outlive the tempest that beats upon her. The true patriot clings with like faith to the grand old party of freedom that has stood watch over the nation's liberties through perils by sea and land. To desert the Republican party because it has met with a single reverse would be as unpardonable as the abandonment of a noble ship because it had lost a sail in a gale of wind. *The old loyal craft is as staunch as ever* It has buffeted rougher seas than now cross its track. A little more courage and skill on the part of officers and crew will bring it safely through the storm of passion that now rages around.

The Convention bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 37 to 12. It proposes to hold the Convention on the 6th of September. Its fate in the House is still in doubt.

WENDELL PHILIPS ON SPECIE PAYMENT.

At a meeting of the American Social Science Association, held at Boston a few days ago WENDELL PHILIPS was invited to give his views on the Currency question. Among other things he said.

"Time and circumstances will make greenbacks equal to gold—yes, better than gold. But this country will never, I think, seriously set about restoring a specie basis as a distinct object of effort. Specie basis was a very good method when trade was small and interchange of produce was slack. There is not gold enough in the world, or at any rate not enough available for currency, to support the business of this generation. You might as well expect to move the wheat crop of the West in ox carts. Our fathers banked advantageously enough with gold and silver only as a basis. The vast needs of to-day require that we should avail ourselves of every other secure and unchanging species of property. Evidently, if any nation could hold to a specie basis, England could; since she is the treasury where all the world deposits its wealth. Yet, after deliberately arranging her whole system only thirty years ago (in 1844), she has been obliged to violate her money laws three times since—three times in thirty years—to save a specie basis. If the latest and best writer on Lombard-st. can be trusted, the Bank of England itself could not keep to a specie basis and live if the commercial world did not believe the British Government would always save it from any and all dangers, at all costs. To tell how often American banks have been forced to suspend would be like photographing the waves or chronicling the rise and fall of South American republics. It is hardly sarcasm to say that in this country a merchant could always get specie of the banks when he did not want it, and seldom, if ever, when he did.

THE NEWHAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The election in New Hampshire is over and the result amazes the Democrats all over the country. They not only thought that the "tidal wave" of last fall would continue, but having the administration of the State Government in their own hands they had redistricted the State to secure a majority in both Houses, but lo, the Republicans rallied their full force and elected a Republican Legislature! On Governor, the vote cast for the Temperance candidate throws the election to the Legislature, which being Republican secures that office.

In 1872 the Republican candidate for Governor received 38,751 votes; in 1874 the Republicans only cast a little over 34,000 votes, throwing the election to the Legislature which through apathy was Democratic. This year the Republican vote swells up to over 40,000, showing that the party is as full of life and vigor as ever. They have neither changed their political convictions or party obligations.

The Democratic vote was increased by importing a number of men into several of the manufacturing towns and converting them into voters through the agency of a police court in Manchester invested with authority to naturalize aliens. With the Legislature and an easy going naturalization court the Democrats felt that they had a sure thing. But a full and united Republican vote has saved the State. It is the first gun of 1875.

A LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Just before going to press we received a long letter from the National Capital. We have only room for a short extract:

Distinguished visitors from all points of the Union are flocking to the Capitol, some of them exercising their official influence for their constituents while others are here to see and to be seen, among thousands here now, or were here within the past week, I notice that the First Congressional District has been represented largely by citizens of distinction, as well also as the Second and the Western section of North Carolina.

From the 1st District I will name your representative Hon. Jesse J. Yeates who has made many friends from the gentlemanly deportment which has always characterized him. Col. D. McD. Lindsey, the intrepid and persevering "Mack," the name familiar to every good Republican of the invincible old 1st is now here, and his genial good nature, his warm and generous heart, his noble and firm deportment as well as other good qualities that endear him to our people will justify me in saying I wish he were here to stay."

There is one feature of the usury bill, passed by the Legislature of this State, that strikingly shows up Democratic inconsistency, we mean the provision that *gives shares to informers*. Section second of the bill provides the forfeiture of "double the value of the moneys, wares, merchandise or real estate loaned, bargained or exchanged," to *any person who will sue for the same!* If there was any one thing in the statues of the United States Revenue laws, now repealed, about which Democrats cursed more than any other it was that giving shares to those making information. They pronounced it a premium on sneaking villany, encouraging a system of treacherous espionage, Doesn't the usury bill do the same thing?

A REVIEW OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS— of its work, its failures, and successes, the acts passed, and its close on the 4th of March, is given in the three leading papers in the REPUBLIC MAGAZINE for March. It contains also fifteen or sixteen well prepared papers on the current topics of the day, including a twenty-page article on the origin and results of the great rebellion. The historical papers in the March number are the "Shays" and "Anti-Rent" rebellions of 1785 and 1839, and the election of Salmon P. Chase to the United States Senate in 1849. The Republic is the best political publication in the United States. It is a neatly printed monthly, issued at only $2 00 a year, by the "Republic Publishing Company," Washington, D. C.

Speaker BLAINE, in his closing address to the House of Representatives, at Washington, stated that his term of service as Speaker, six years, was surpassed by only two of his predecessors, and equalled by only two others. He has been an able, prompt and impartial presiding officer.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has just served a term of twenty-four hours in the Utah Penitentiary rather than obey Judge MCKEAN'S order that he shall pay ANN ELIZA YOUNG $500 a month pending the decision of her suit for divorce. The imprisonment was for contempt of court, and is a matter of form, but it is indicative of the Prophet's determination to fight over every inch of ground in an attempt to repel the most formidable assault yet made upon the "peculiar institution" of his church.

Yale has turned out two hundred Congressmen.—*Ex.*

Last year the stay-at-home Republicans turned out a number more.

North Carolina has a coal area of 310 square miles.

CORRESPONDENCE

Tribute of Respect.

To the Worshipful Master, Wardens and Brethren of Eureka Lodge No. 317, A. F. & A. M.

The undersigned, appointed to draft resolutions in memory of our departed brother F. M. Smithson, respectfully submit the following:

WHEREAS, in response to the summons of the Grand Master of the Universe, our brother F. M. Smithson has passed beyond the vale, we feel it right and proper that a testimonial of our regard be entered upon our records and published to the world. Therefore Resolved,

1. That in the demise of brother F. M. Smithson the community has lost a good citizen and our Order a worthy and consistent member. In society he was quiet and unobtrusive but was ever ready to perform his duty, and as a Mason he exemplified in his life the sublime principles that should ever characterize its votaries.

2. That we deeply sympathize with the widow and orphans who by this afflictive dispensation have been bereft of a kind husband and an indulgent parent.

3. That this testimonial be entered on the minutes of our Lodge, and published, and that a copy be furnished to the family of our deceased brother.

P. JOHN,
C. W. GRANDY, } Com.
C. B. BROTHERS.

Proceedings of County Commissioners.

OFFICE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS, }
E. City, Pasquotank Co. }
March 15th, 1875. }

Commissioners met to-day. Present Dr. P John, Chairman; Geo W Brothers, A F Stafford, Emanuel Davis and B B Johnson.

Ordered that Susan Nixon be allowed $2 abatement of Poll Tax of deceased husband; Dr. R. K. Speed $15 for examining lunatics, and Thos. P. Wilcox $87 for transcribing and work in office.

This being the time fixed for the meeting of the County Board of Assessors as prescribed by law, the Township Trustees were represented by the following: Salem, Joseph Eves, Nixonton, S. J. Halstead; Elizabeth City, Geo. W. Cobb; Mt. Hermon, W. B. Pritchard and Providence by Kader Perry. Newland was not represented.

After full deliberation it was decided to fix the minimum and maxium rates of valuation on stock as follows:

Horses from	$10	to $200.
Mules "	10	to 200.
Oxen each from	5	to 40.
Cows "	5	to 25.
Hogs "	50c	to 10.
Sheep "	50c	to 2.

In the assessments the Township Trustees were instructed to value real estate and personal property as the law prescribes, to wit: "at a fair cash value, estimated at the price they would bring at a fair voluntary sale," not at a forced sale, but at a *voluntary* sale.

On motion adjourned.

P. JOHN, Chairman.
THOS. P. WILCOX, Clerk.

Bigotry in North Carolina.

To the Editor of the Sun;

SIR:—It seems that a member of the North Carolina Legislature has been expelled for being a believer in a portion of the first article of the Episcopal Church. Here are the two beliefs side by side:

Member's Belief	*Episcopalian Article.*
There is but one living and true God; everlasting, without body, or parts, or passions; of infinite power, wisdow, and goodness; the maker of all thing, visible and invisible	Art, 1. There is but one living and true God; everlasting, without body, parts, or passions; of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness, the maker and preserver of all things, both visible and invisible

Congress had better be called together at once to prepare a new amendment to the Constitution in regard to God which will supply a definite religious test for members elected to seats in State Legislatures. True, the Constitution provides that we shall be free in our religious opinions; but what are constitutions nowadays? Let us know the religious test for a seat in the Legislature.

Z.

New York, March 4th, 1875.

An old lady called on us Wednesday, to advertise her house for rent. We offered to write it out for her, but she said she had it with her. She took a seat, laid her muff on a table, then picked it up again and placed it on her lap by the side of her reticule. She opened the reticule to get at the advertisement, when the muff rolled off on the floor. We restored it, and she then arose and carried it across the room to a desk, where she deposited it very carefully. Then she resumed her seat and re-opened the reticule, and after a patient search among its contents, brought out a folded handkerchief with extreme caution, she produced a package of newspapers. This she slowly unfolded, layer after layer, until she came to a half page of note paper. That was the announcement of rent. There were only three lines of it, but was there, just as perfect and unimpaired, as when she started from home with it, half an hour before. In this age of recklessness and shiftlessness, such an instance of carefullness deserves more than a passing notice.—*Exchange.*

Pimples, Eruptions, Rough Skin.

The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruption, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines

COVERED WITH ERUPTIONS, CURED

CLAVERACK, }
Columbia Co., N. Y. }

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir.—I am sixty years of age, and have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in the worst form for a great many years, until accidentally, I saw one of your books, which described my case exactly. I bought your Golden Medical Discovery and took two bottles and a half, and was entirely cured. From my shoulders to my hands I was entirely covered with eruptions, also on face and body. I was likewise afflicted with Rheumatism, so that I walked with great difficulty, and that is entirely cured. May God spare you a long life to remain a blessing to mankind. With untold gratitude,
Mrs. A. W. WILLIAMS.

Maj. L. C. Latham and P. H. Winston, Jr., have been elected Trustees of the University.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. RACHEL WEISEL, Milliner, and Dealer in Fancy Goods and Notions, Road Street. 39 v. 6.

MRS. I. A. COHN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps &c., Road Street. 39 v. 9.

DR. S. ACHESON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
MANTEO,
ROANOKE ISLAND, DARE CO., N. C.
39 v. 6-1yr.

NOTICE

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE
SPECIAL TAXES,

May 1, 1875, to April 30, 1876.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3238, and 3239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to Procure and place Conspicuously in his Establishment or place of Business a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1875, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1875.

The Taxes Embraced within the Provisions of the Law above quoted are the following, viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, whole-sale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufactures of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or other animals)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, forth class (on foot or public conveyance	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person, so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named above must apply to BEN H. FRANKLIN, Collector of Internal Revenue at Weldon N. C. and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1; 1875, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., February 1, 1875. 39-4t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.

Estate of Timothy Hunter

HAVING BEEN LEFT ADMINISTRATRIX of my late husband, Timothy Huntrix, by his last Will and Testament, I hereby notify all persons having claims against the said Estate, to present the same to W. A. Harney; and all persons indebted to the Estate will come foward and settle the same.

Elizabeth City, N. C., ANN HUNTER,
March 8th 1875 Administratrix.

DISOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing between A. A. Crookston, Francis Lightfoot and J. W. Smith, trading under the firm of Crookston, Lightfoot & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Jamesville, N. C. A. A. Crookston
March, 5th 1875. Francis Lightfoot
J. W. Smith.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL CONtinue the business of manufacturing Cypress Shingles and Wholesale Dealers in Yellow Pine, Copress and Juniper Lumber, Doors, Sash, Blinds and all kinds of Building materials. Orders entrusted to our care will be promptly attended to.

Crookston & Smith
Jamesville, N. C., Mrrch 10th, 1875—4t.

JUST ISSUED!!

And Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the marked price.

*Pieces marked * have Illustrated Title-Pages.*

Morning Breaks Upon the Tomb—Easter Anthem	Thomas. 50
*Swinging on the Garden Gate—Song and Chorus	Thomas 40
Where is My Loved One To-night?—Song and Chorus	Hays 35
Sing Darkies Sing! (As sung by Carl Wagner)	Hays 30
Angel Gabriel—Comic Song	Stewart 35
*When Silver locks Replace the Gold(Answer to Silver Threads Amongthe Gold)-	Leighton 35
*You Never Miss the Lager till the Keg Runs Dry—Comic Song	40
Gane Awa'—Scotch Song	Waud 30
Atone and at home—Song and Cho...	Hays 35
*My Wee Wife Waiting at the Door—Ballad	Thomas 40
Oh! Miss Susie!—End Song & Cho...	Hays 35
Give Me but a Smile—S. & Cho.	Stewart 35
When First I Met Thee Nellie Dear—Song and Chorus	Stewart 30
I'm Captain of the Guards—Com. S...	Hays 35
Beyond the Goldes Door—S. & Cho...	White 30
Gertie's With the Angels Now—Song and Chorus	Christie 30
Please God Make Room for a Little Boy	Cox 30

INSTRUMENTAL.

La Belle Jeunesse—Polacca	Wilson 50
*Awakening of the Birds—Morceau	Maylath 40
*Sweethear.—Melodie Gracieuse	Maylath 40
*Twinkling Siars—Morceau de Salon	Wilson 50
The Higeland Maiden—Romance	Wilson 50
Cujus Animam (Stabat Mater)	Wageer 40
*Dreamland—Morceau de Salon	Maylath 40
*Echoes from the Palisades	Wagner 40
Venetian Regatta—Transcribed	Wagner 40
*Merry Foresters—Forest Scene	Wagner 50
Rocking Waves—Transcribed	Maylatn 40
*The Scotch Lassie—Reverie	Pacher 40
Kitti's Polka Mazurka	Prevot 30
Fairy Land—Reverie	Norvel 35
Sparkling Jewels—Polka	Christie 30
*Think of Me Sometimes—Waltz	Wagner 20
*Temperance March (Easy)	Wagner 20
*Men are Such Decieveas—Polka	Wagner 20
*Mollie Darling—Easy March	Wagner 20

Peters' Household Melodies, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. A Collection of Popular Songs, by Hays, Dank, Stewart, etc. Each number contains Seven or Eight Songs.

Price, 50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.

Peters' Parlor Music, Nos. 1, 2, and 3. Each number contains several easy and moderately difficult Piano Pieces, by Kinkel, Becht, Wagner, Wilson, etc.

50 cents each; Yearly, 12 Nos. for $4.

La Creme de la Creme, Nos. 1 to 15. Each number contains 24 pages of classic and difficult Piano Music, worth at least $2.50,

Price of each No. 50 cts.; Qearly, 12 Nos, $4

PUBLISHED BY
J. L. PETERS, 599 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

A Fortune for $1!

One Gift is Guaranteed to one of every eleven consecutive numbers.

$50,000 for ONE DOLLAR.

"NOW IS YOUR TIME,"

Dame Fortune helps those who help themselves.

500,000 Tickets at $1.00 each, numbered from 1 to 500,000, Inclusive. The exceedingly low price of Tickets brigns it within the reach of all.

Grand Gift Concert

In Aid of Public Improvements in the City of DENISON, TEXAS.

The Texas Gift Concert Association

Will Give A Grand Concert
WEDNESDAY, MARCH, 31, 1875.
And will Distribute to the Ticket-Holders

$250,000 IN GIFS.

DEPOSITORY, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, DENISON.

Distribution to Commence Immediately after the Concert. Managers of the Distribution chosen by the Ticket-Holders and prominent citizens.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 Grand Cash Gift			$50,000
1	"	"	25,000
1	"	"	15,000
1	"	"	10,000
1	"	"	5,000
1	"	"	2,500
1	"	"	1,500
10	"	" each	500
20	"	" 250	" 5,000
30	"	" 150	" 4,500
50	"	" 100	" 5,000
100	"	" 50	" 5,000
100	"	" 25	" 2,500
200	"	" 20	" 4,000
500	"	" 10	" 5,000
1,000	"	" 5	" 5,000
1,500	"	" 2½	" 3,750
46,250	"	" 1	" 46,250

49,767 Grand Cash Gifts, amounting to 200,0000
22 prizes in real estate amounting to 50,000

49,789 Gifts, amounting to $250,000

Please address us for circulars giving references and full particulars.

A statement of the Distribution will be published and fowarded to ticket holders, and all gifts will be promptly paid after the distribution.

Good and Responsible Persons wanted to work for the interest of this Association. Liberal Commission allowed.

How to Remit to us.

Money should be sent by Express or by Draft, Post Office Money Order or Registered Letter.

Address all Communications to
ALPHEUS R. COLLINS, Sec'y.,
273m. Denison, Texas.

E. B. BLAMIRE & CO.,

(SUCCESSOR TO BLAMIRE, WILKINS & WILSON,

182 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.)

Will commence their closing out sale of Fall and Winter goods of this date consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS

in great variety, in all the fashionable shades, at a great reduction or former prices.

BLACK ALPACCAS at 35 40 45 and 50 cts., very cheap.

We have also received a new lot of

REAL HAIR BRAIDS

all which will be sold at one half the regular retail price, prices from $1 to $5 also agents in Norfolk for the sale of E. BUTTERICK & CO'S.

Celebrated Patterns of Garments.

Send for catelogues. We will mail samples of DRESS GOODS to any address on application.

E. B. Blamire & Co.,

182 Main St., Norfolk, Va.,

"OLD BEE HIVE."

The Best Investment

A RESERVE ENDOWMENT
is the
Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
OF
NEW YORK.

Guaranteeing a Cash Payment if Living, and a Specific Sum in the event of death.

The STRONG POINTS of the RESERVE PLANS are:

1. Every policy, whether on ordinary life rates or other, a Cash Endowment to the insurer.

2 The maximum of insurance at the minimum of cost.

3. A definite surrender value specified on the face of the Policy.

4. The Term for which the insurance is to run elected by the insured.

5. Grace in payment of premiums of from one to six months.

9. All the merits of plan Life Insurance, Endowment and Investment combined in one contract.

These plans are secured to the Company by copyright.

The Metropolitan is a mutual Company. It has over $30,000,000 Insurance in force and $123 security for every $100 of liability. It issued in 1873, 12,242 policies, being a gain over 1672, of 3,253 policies and $5,837,524 mount of Insurance, and of the total gain of business as done by all the Companies of the Country for the year, the Metropolitan counting with forty seven others, supplied one sixth. Its death losses were only two-thirds of the average of all the Companies.

It has never reinsured another Company "Tree is known by its fruit."

For further information apply to
JNO. W. GORDON,
Gen. Ins. Agt.
Wilmington, N. C.

Office, No. 6, New Hanover Bank Building or to Agts. throughout the State.
P. H. WELCH Agt.
9-tf. Hertford, N. Y.

W. W. BROWN. W. C. HARRISON

BROWN & HARRISON.

Grocers & LiquorMerchants,

N. W. COR. MAIN & WATER STS.,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C,

The largest and best selection of Groceries, Meats, Flour, Salt, Tobacco, Cigars and Liquors in the City. The people of Town and surrounding country respectfully solicited to call and examine. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. 31-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Great Inducements.

TO MAKE

Improvements

In our Building and a change in the business I am compelled to sell off a large portion of the STOCK.

I will therefore offer Great Inducements

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

DRUGGETS

RUGS, &C.

Also a large Stock of the

House Furnishing Goods

Such as

BLANKETS,

QUILTS, BED AND

TABLE SPREADS,
TABLE LINENS &C.

LACE CURTAINS

AND

SHADE

We have an extra large Stock and will sell them extraordinarily cheap.

H. WERTHEIMER;

23 3m 173 Main St., Norfolk, Va.

!! Mammoth Japanese, SEED CORN.

"Conquering poverty, blessing the earth,
And ridding defiance to giant Famine and Death."

"The earliest, heaviest, roundest and most prolific variety of Corn ever grown in America."

This is the testimony of *thirteen* papers published in different States, to whom we sent small sample packages last year to test it.

The *Times*, of Huntsville, Texas, says: "We have seen a specimen stalk of this Corn, which had twenty-six large ears, fully matured on it."

* * "It surpasses all anticipations, and is just the article needed in this country."—*Times*, Natchitoches, Miss. "It is superior to any other variety."—*Journal*, Corning, N. Y. "It will be a valuable acquisition in the agricultural products of the country."—*Gazette*, Sulphur Spring, Texas. "This Corn can be sown the latter part of July, and ripen before frost."—*Index*, Warsaw, Mo. "It is highly recommended by those who have tried it."—*Ohio Repository*. "We have noticed this Corn highly spoken of by the Press."—*Advertiser*, Moulton, Ala "It will yield in our clim te two crops a year."—*Advertiser*, Bastrop, Texas. "It can be successfully grown in Canada."—*Montreal World*. "It is peculiarly adpted to the short seasons of the North."—*Rev. J. Long* Keokuk, Iowa. "It is just thing for our swamp land."—*Dr. Johnston*, Ocala, Fla

We have the above testimony on file in our office, and could produce many more if space would permit. It will produce from 50 to 200 bushels of shelled Corn to the acre on any soil, from Florida to Oregon. We possess sworn statements of these facts.

The important points of superiority claimed for this Corn over other varieties, and which are fully sustained by the voluntary statements of farmers who raised from seed got of us last year, are these:

1st. This Corn will yield from twice to three times as many bushels to the acre on the same soil and with the same culture.

2nd. The Corn is heavier in weight, has a larger, longer ear and thinner husk, and makes corn meal for family use sweeter and more nutritious and valuable for feeding stock.

3rd. The stalks grow more vigorous and healthy, and sufficiently strong to produce from 3 to 30 well-developed ears.

4th. The stalks bear more foliage and is better for feeding.

5th. That it will grow and produce a profitable crop on ground where other corn will not grow to maturity.

6th. It ripens earlier and is not liable to be caught by frost.

7th. To be cut green and used for feeding, it is fifty per cent. better than any other variety of corn.

Our Corn has all been selected with the greatest care, the small end of every ear broken off, the ballance shelled by hand.

WE WARRANT EVERY GRAIN OF IT TO GROW.

The increase yield per acre over the old varieties will pay for the seed 20 times over; besides, every farmer that plants this year will have a large demand for seed at good prices.

This Corn was produced by some procured by our Consulor Agent, and said to have its origin in Japan.

TERMS.

By mail, post-paid, $1.00 per pound, put up a neat packages; 15 packages for $10; 50 packages for $20; 100 packages for $30. Elegant Chromos, 19 by 24 inches, together with in stalk of "Japanese Corn," having no less than

TWENTY FULL-GROWN EARS OF CORN ON IT,

some of them measuring ten and twelve inches in length, will be sent free of charge when 15 or more packages of Corn are ordered at one time.

Some of our Agents to whom we have sent sample stalks, are to-day making over fifty dollars a day, showing the stalks and taking orders for the Corn.

500 AGENTS WANTED! No Seed sent out C. O. D. Terms Cash.

Registered letters are at our risk. Our terms are all the same to Grangers, Odd Fellows and common folks. Address cash orders to

E. GUSTAVUS & CO.,
Publishers of "Travels in Japan."
HOLSTON,
36-2 mo. Washington County, Va.

-$20-

WILL BUY A

FIRST MORTGAGE PREMIUM BOND

OF THE

N. Y. Industrial Exhibition Co.

These Bonds are issued for the purpose of raising funds for the erection of a building in the City of New York, to be used for a

Perpetual World's Fair,

a permanent home, where every manufacturer can exhibit and sell his goods, and every patentee can show his invention; a centre of industry which will prove a vast benefit to the whole country.

For this purpose, the Legislature of the State of New York has granted a charter to a number of our most wealthy and respectable merchants, and these gentlemen have purchased no less than eight blocks of the most valuable land in the City of New York. The building to be erected will be seven stories high (150 feet in height,) surmounted by a magnificent dome, and will cover a space of 22 acres. It will be constructed of Iron, Brick and Glass, and made fire-proof. The bonds, which are all for $20 each, are secured by a first mortgage on the land and building, and for the purpose of making them popular, the directors have decided to have quarterly drawings of $150,000 each; this money being the interest on the amount of the whole loan. Address, for Bonds and full information;

MORGENTHA, BRUNO & CO.
Financial Agents, 23 Park Row, New York
Post Office Drawer. 29.
Remit by Draft on N. Y. Cit
Registered Letter or P. O. Money Or

Postponement impossible under this plan.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLATCHLEY'S

Improved CUCUMBER WOOD PUMP is the acknowledged STANDARD of the market, by popular verdict, the best pump for the least money. Attention is invited to Blatchley's Improved Bracket, the Drop Check Valve, which can be withdrawn without disturbing the joints, and the copper chamber which never cracks, scales or rusts and will last a life time. For sale by Dealers and the trade generally. In order to be sure that you get Blatchley's Pump, be careful and see that it has my trade-mark as above. If you do not know where to buy, descriptive circulars, together with the name and address of the agent nearest you will be promptly furnished by addressing with stamp.

CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer,
506 Commerce St., Philadelphia, Pa.
March 3 6m.

DR. TUTTS VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS.

A mild aperient and gentle purgative, recommended for the cure of all derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. By their timely use much sickness is prevented. The test of many years have proven them to be the safest, surest and best of all the pills ever offered to the public. They purify the blood, remove all corruptions and restore the diseased system to perfect health. As an antidote to Chills and Fever they have no equal. For dyspepsia they are a specific. For sick headache and Bilious colic they are a sure cure. For Consumption, Rheumatism, Piles, Palpitation of the Heart, pain in the side, back and loins, Nervousness, a positive remedy. For Female Irregularities, without a rival. When one does not "feel very well," a single dose stimulates the stomach and bowels, restores the appetite, and imparts vigor to the system. Sold everywhere. Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

DR TUTTS HAIR DYE.

is easily applied, imparts a beautiful black or brown, and acts like magic. The best in the the world. Sold by all druggists. Price $1.00 a box.

DR. TUTTS EXPECTORANT.

The ghastly record of deaths that result from pulmonary affections is frightful. There is no disease that is so insidious in its attack as consumption. By the neglect of "slight colds" they soon become deep seated and defy remedies which, if applied at the outset would have averted all danger. Dr Tutt's Expectorant has proven itself the most valuable Lung Balsam ever discovered. A distinguished clergyman of New York pronounces it the "greatest blessing of the nineteenth century" and says, "no family should be without it." It is pleasant to the taste, and a single dose will often remove the most obstinate cough Office, 18 Murray Street, New York.

The Nashville Bulletin.

Published every Thursday Evening

A great Family

NEWSPAPER

Devoted to the interests he Republican party.

Circulates extensively in the States o TENNESSEE, KENTUCKY, ALABAMA, and MISSISSIPPI.

W. R. COBB,

Sole Editor and Pro.

Terms Two dollars per year. Specimen copies sent free.

34-3m.

C. WEST & SONS,

ALADDIN SECURITY OIL

WARRANTED 150 DEGREES FIRE TEST.

THE BEST HOUSEHOLD OIL IN THE WORLD.

Indorsed by the Fire Insurance Companies.

Read the following Certificate selected from many others.

Howard FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE. Baltimore, December, 23, 1874.—Messrs. C. West & Sons—Gentlemen: Having used the various Oils sold in this city for illuminating purposes, I take pleasure in recommending your "Aladdin Security" as the safest and best ever used in our household.

Yours, truly,
(Signed,) ANDREW REESE, President.

it will not explode.

ASK YOUR STOREKEEPERS FOR IT.

WHOLESALE DEPOT.

C. WEST & SONS,

113 and 115 W. Lombard St. Baltimore Md.

18-6m.

ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR!

INCLUDING PREMIUM
INCLUDING PREMIUM

BEST OF STORIES.
BEST OF STORIES.

FASHION ARTICLES.
FASHION ARTICLES.

MISCELLANEOUS READING.
MISCELLANEOUS READING.

HOUSEHOLD NEWS.
HOUSEHOLD NEWS

CHILDREN'S CORNER.
CHILDREN'S CORNER.

AMATEUR PRINTERS' COLUMN
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PURCHASING DEPARTMENT,
PURCHASING EEPARTMENT,

Through which every desirable article in New York is furnished at the lowest rates, without extra charge.

YOU WANT IT?
YOUR WIFE WANTS IT!
YOUR CHILDREN WANT IT

Our Own Fireside,

Is a Home Journal for the Fireside.

Eight large pages, with Illustrations.

It is now in its Fourth year.

Price, $1.00 a year. Ten cents extra must be sent to pay postage.

Every subscriber has the choice of a Premium.

Send a 3 cent stamp for sample copy and see the paper and list of premiums offered.

There is also a way provided by which any one not able to subscribe can secure the paper one year without money. Address with stamp OUR OWN FIRESIDE PUBLISHING CO., 176 William Street, New York.

Canvassers wanted. A Champion Job Press given for a club of 85 subscribers.

GEO. D. POOL'S COLUMN.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE

OF VALUABLE

NORTH CAROLINA LANDS

FOR SALE BY

GEORGE D. POOL,

Real Estate Agent,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

In presenting my list of lands and other properties for sale, I would say that no section

NORTH CAROLINIAN

WEDNESDAY, MAR. 17, 1875.

☞TO NORTHERN VISITORS.☜

Elizabeth City is 50 miles South East of Norfolk, Va. Parties coming here from the north should take passage on the Bay line steamers which leave Baltimore at 4 P. M. every evening, and arrive at Portsmouth the next morning in time to connect with the Elizabeth City steamers.

Local and Personal.

☞Judge EURE will hold Court in Gates county next week.

☞Gold at New York 115; cotton 16¼c. At Norfolk, cotton 15¼c. corn from 79 to 80c.

☞There was a fire in Gatesville last week which did considerable damage. But for the timely aid of the citizens a good portion of the town would have been destroyed.

☞We understand that a gentleman is preparing to erect a Factory in this City for the purpose of manufacturing broom corn into brooms. There is no doubt about its success.

☞"Where does that wind come from?" impatiently inquired the head of a Road Street house, as he felt a chill on the back of his neck the other evening. "From out doors I should say, my love," sweetly observed his wife.

☞The *Register* at this place is about to have an editor. R. B. CREECY Esq., of the late *Economist*, is announced to take editorial charge. He is a gentleman of culture, has a taste for literature and wields the pen of a ready writer.

☞The funeral of our townsman FRANK M. SMITHSON on Friday last was largely attended. Being a worthy member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, his brethern of both orders followed his remains to their last resting place. He was a man of quiet and unassuming manners, but was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

☞It has always been our rule when called upon to occupy any position to do our duty. Often, for the time, our motives have been impugned and our purposes misrepresented. We generally go on, biding our time, and let results vindicate us. We must be satisfied of two things before we can endorse or advocate any measure; is it right, will it promote the public interest.

☞We havn't much patience with old fogyism. We have no sympathy with the spirit that is always pulling back, continually repressing progress and howling at every attempt at improvement. No town can prosper, no community thrive, no people advance where this influence controls.

☞A practical and sensible farmer remarked the other day, after alluding to crop failures, "One year the wheat fails, another year the corn, another year the cotton, but stock pays all the time." He is satisfied that farmers make a serious blunder who neglect stock raising.

☞We are glad to learn through the Windsor *Times* that J. W. BEASLEY, recently convicted for violating the U. S. Internal Revenue laws and lying in jail at that place, has been pardoned by the President. While Mr. BEASLY was technically guilty no one ever believed him to be morally so. He was a man of character and no charge of crime was ever before laid at his door. Senator RANSOM and our Congressman elect, Maj. YEATES, exerted themselves in his behalf.

☞It isn't a badly told story we have from a village not a hundred miles distant from Elizabeth City. A young lady whose company is much prized by an enterprising young man took charge of a class of little girls the other Sabbath. After the lesson she told the children that if they wished to ask her any questions she would answer them. "Will you answer true?" asked a bright-eyed cherub. "Certainly," said the teacher. "Well, then," said the little one, hesitatingly, "do—do you love Mr. G——?" The teacher collapsed.

☞If the bills in reference to the debt and Charter of Elizabeth City which have passed the House go through the Senate, as we hope and believe they will, they will be the means of relieving our heavily burthened tax payers of one fourth of the debt now oppressing them, will cut down the expenses of the Corporation several hundred dollars a year, and, by bringing town orders up to par, will enable the authorities to accomplish one third more in labor and improvements in the City for the same amount. As it is, it takes $2 in orders to purchase $1 in labor or material. It is a double cost to the town, while the man selling his labor or material would much prefer a $1 order if it could be disposed of at par. And yet there are those who vehemently oppose this great measure of relief! They are assuredly "standing in their own light."

☞The first regular meeting of the citizens Industrial Association was held in the large Hall of the Albemarle House last night and was well attended. Its object is to promote Agriculture, Mechanics, Manufactures, Commerce, and kindered subjects by collecting and publishing facts, statistics and every information tending to show the peculiar natural advantages of this Albemarle country for the successful prosecution of the various industries. Interesting reports were made on the manufacture of cotton seed oil, the cultivation and manufacture of broom corn and the cost of machinery for the manufacture of cotton yarn. FULLER reports on these subjects, including the manufacture of Hubs and Spokes, will be made at the next meeting which will be held on the third Tuesday of April. In our next issue we will publish a synopsis of the reports made.

☞A correspondent from Gatesville informs us that a grand Entertainment, for the benefit of the Episcopal Church, will be given at that place during Court next week.

☞If farmers would keep their boys at home they must make their homes pleasant homes to live in, and, if they would have their boys enterprising, they must give them a chance to exercise and cultivate their developing faculties. And the sooner all this is done the better, both for the "old folks" as well as the young.

☞It having been charged that the present Board of Town Commissioners are reckless and extravagant in their financial management of the affairs of the Corporation we have taken some pains to carefully examine the minutes of the Board, which are the official record of their transactions, during the past three or four years and compare the bills allowed and orders issued by three former administrations with the present one. We find that the Board of Commissioners for 1871-'2 issued orders as follows:

For hauling & labor on streets	1245 45
" Material	650 23
" Salaries and other bills	1375 17
Total	$3270 85

The next Board, that of 1872-'3, expended the following amounts, to wit:

For hauling & labor on streets	590 41
" Material	333 25
" Salaries and other bills	1715 61
Total	$2639 25

The Board of 1873-4, known as the "SHAW administration," passed bills and issued orders to a much larger amount:

For hauling and labor	1176 07
" Lumber for streets & bridges	1384 92
" Lamps and oil.	324 44
" Lighting lamps	385 48
" Errors in taxes	171 34
" " " license	10 00
" Salaries & other expenses	1600 33
Total	$5054 58

In the above bills we find there was $350 for lumber furnished in 1871-2, $312 00 for bricks to pave streets and in front of the Churches, 104 44 for bills contracted in 1872-'3, $75 00 for widening the road and bridge over Herrington's Creek near the Fair Grounds.

The present Board took charge of the City government on the 7th of May, 1874. They found the Corporation embarrassed with a debt of nearly $2000. This so depreciated the value of orders that it was utterly impossible to employ labor or purchase material at anything near cash prices. Notwithstanding this embarrassment the entire expenditure for the year will not quite absorb the revenue—*the City debt will not be increased*. Below we give the expenditures to date:

For labor & hauling on streets	375 80
" Materials	141 18
" Lamps and lighting same	163 85
" Krauss on salary	48 61
" Revising & compiling Charter & Laws	70 00
" over valuation on property	12 50
" Work contracted in '72-'3	75 00
" Bills " in '73-'4	132 50
" Materials " "	11 50
" Other expenses to date	135 00
	1170 94
Then for Long Bridge & Draw when completed	350 00
" office rent for the year	60 00
" Salaries for the year	825 00
" probable bills yet to pass	100 00
Total	2505 94

In the above is $219 00 for bills contracted by preceding administrations and it also includes $350 for the Draw in the Long Bridge, which the law compelled the Commissioners to provide for, when completed. We think this exhibit, taken from the official record, (without a single reflection on former administrations) shows that the present Board is not amenable to the charge of extravagance, but that on the other hand they have managed the affairs of the Corporation with an eye single to the public interest.

Local Briefs:

We call attention to the notice of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue respecting special taxes.—The County Commissioners and Chairmen of the several Township Boards of Trustees met as a Board of Assessors on Monday.—Not much talk yet about the Municipal election.—The Fisheries are now in full blast, and Shad, Rock and Herring are abundant.—Dr. BRAY, of Salem this county, died on Friday. He was interred at this place on Sunday.—The grading on the rail road is still progressing.—Our town is very quiet, business rather dull and news as scarce as "greenbacks."—The buds are swelling and the spring flowers begin to blossom.

Local Port-Folio.

The most steadfast follower of our fortunes—our creditors. The only wages never reduced—the wages of sin. Follows a false light—error. Old time rocks—rocking the cradle. The real Home Insurance Company—a good wife. The latest way of putting it—not handling the truth with sufficient carefulness to meet the demands of veracity. The best music—the laugh of an innocent child.

Business Locals.

The cash and one price system enables Fowler to sell all goods in his line at Bottom prices—go and examine for yourself.

New Goods ariving almost daily and for sale as cheap as the cheapest by P. W. Melick, Water St.

The American Sardine Company, Boneless Sardines are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines. 36—1yr.

NOTICE.—All Papers, Periodicals, etc., must be strictly Cash.

P. W. MELICK,

FISHERY.

I would say to the public that I am this season operating the Fishery formerly run by Perry & Hollowell, and will furnish Fish at the lowest rates. Call at any time. "First come first served."

39-2t. WM. GREAVES.

Once more we call attention to the grand list of gifts offered by the Texas Gift Concert Association, at the City of Denison. No one so poor but can afford to risk one dollar with the chance of obtaining a prise of many times its equivalant in cash or a house and lot in the healthiest and most flourishing town in Northern Texas. The local Agent informs us that Tickets are selling rapidly in all the States of the Union, so call at once and purchase a ticket that when the wheel of fortune turns make you rich beyond your fondest imagination.

The freshet in Tar river came within thirty-two inches of the high water mark of June 1867, causing much damage.

DEATHS.

SMITHSON; At this place on the 11th inst FRANK M. SMITHSON, aged 43 years, 6 months and 21 days.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

AT THE ALBEMARLE HOUSE

L C Latham, J W Bennet, Plymouth, N. C.; N P Grandy, L H Shields, H Roberts, Norfolk, Va.; A P Cherry, U J Overton, South Mills, N. C.; W S Gregory, W M Burfort, Thos Palmer, J W Sawyer. H C Lamb, E F Lamb, Camden, N. C.; J Commander Sr., C A Nash, Jno A Hollowell, B C Barks, C W Cartright, Pasquotank, N. C; Dr. C H Lane, Granville, Pa.; N Newby, Hertford, N. C; H E Baxter, Currituck, N. C.

DR. BUTT'S CORNER.

SEWERS. READERS, AND WORKERS AT NIGHT.

IMPORTANT TO KNOW

KEROSENE. KEROSENE.

BE sure to call at Dr. JAS N BUTT'S to get your Kerosene 150 degrees fire test. It will give very much better light, will burn much longer and most important of all it is much safer being almost entirely free from explosive properties. It does not crust the wick as the commoner oils do. It does not smoke the chimney as the other does. It will cost a fraction more but will burn correspondingly longer to make up for the difference in price Dec. 29th, 1874.

LARGE LOT of Clover Seed for sale at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

CALL at Dr. BUTT'S City Drug Store and get Timothy and Orchard Grass Seed. March 16th, 1875.

A FRESH lot of Rock Bridge Alum Mass at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT,S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

FRESH arrival of Drugs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Congress Water, Turpentine, 150 degrees fire test Kerosene Oil (the very best), also Drummond Light Burners, &c., &c., at Dr. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store. March 16th, 1875.

AT DR. BUTT'S you will find large stocks of the following Stationery, viz: Legal, Billet, and plain Note Paper, Congress Letter Cap. Legal Cap, also a great variety of Envelopes, Pens. etc. etc., at JAS. N. BUTT'S.

FINE Medium and Common Pocket Cutlery at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

LAMPS in great variety, Side Brackets, Reflector Chandeliers. Lanterns, and large lot Chimneys at JAS. N. BUTT'S

AS usual in Drug Stores we offer you the finest article of Green Tea. If you want a good drink be sure to call and get some at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S.

A LARGE LOT of Cigars at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S City Drug Store; good, medium and common.

A LARGE line of Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder braces at DR. JAS. N. BUTT'S

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS

2 to 12 Horse Powe.

THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST.

Address, for full particulars, L. GUMP & CO., 179 William St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

VEGETINE

PURIFIES THE BLOOD, RENOVATES AND INVIGORATES THE WHOLE SYSTEM.

ITS MEDICAL PROPERTIES ARE

ALTERATIVE, TONIC, SOLVENT AND DIURETIC.

VEGETINE is made exclusively from the juices of carefully-selected barks, roots and herbs, and so strongly concentrated, that it will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Syphilitic Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all diseases that arise from impure blood. Sciatica, Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout and Spinal Complaints, can only be effectually cured through the blood.

For Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaints, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Leucorrhœa, arrising from internal ulceration and uterine diseases and General Debility, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of these complaints. It envigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secritive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration, and regulates the bowels.

For Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation hf the Heart, Headache, Piles, Nervousness and General Prostration of the Nervous System, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all of the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system,

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable Blood Purifier yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEAVENS, Boston, Mass.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Boston, Dec. 17, 1872.

H. R. STEAVENS, Esq.

Dear Sir.—May I ask the favor of you to make my case public?

In 1861, while on picket duty in the army, I was taken with a fit, which lasted all night. Was taken into camp and dosed with whiskey and quinine. After this had ite every day, and was taken to Newberne Hospital and there treated by the attending physicians. I grew worse and was sent home. Remained in poor health for four years, treating with many physicians and trying many remedies. Finally Scrofula made its appearance on different parts of my body, and my head was so diseased as to be frightful to look at, and painful to endurance. After trying the most eminent physicians, without improvement, a change of climate was advised.

Have been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas twice, each time giving their treatment a thorough trial. Finally came back to Boston, discouraged with no hope of help. Life was a burden to one in my situation. My disease, and the effect of so much powerful medicine, had so damaged my system that the action of my stomach was apparently destroyed, and my head was covered with ulcers which had in places eaten into the skull bone.

The best physicians said my blood was so full of poison they could do no more for me. About this time a friend who had been an invalid told me VEGETINE has restored him to perfect health, and through his detsuasion I commenced taking VEGETINE. At this time I was having *fits* almost every day. I noticed the first good effects of VEGETINE in my digestive organs. My food sat better, and my stomach grew stronger. I began to fell encouraged, for I could see my health slowly and gradually improving. With renewed hope I continued taking the VEGESINE, until it had completely driven disease out of my body. It cured the *fits*, gave me good, pure blood, and restored me to perfect health, which I had not enjoyed before for ten years. Hundreds of people in the City of Boston can vouch for the above facts.

VEGETINE has saved my life, and you are at liberty to make such use of this strtement as pleases you best, and I beg of you to make it known, that other sufferers may find relief with less trouble and expense than I did.

It will afford me great pleasure to show the marks of my disease or give any further information relative of my case to all who desire it.

I am, sir, very gratefully, JOHN PECK,

No. 50 Sawyer St., Boston, Mass.

VEGETINE IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGIST.

March 3, 1875.

POUDRETTE.

I HAVE the Agency for the SALE of this valuable FERTILIZER, for Twenty Counties in Eastern North Carolina. This article is made from night soil, is odorless and contains a larger percentage of ammonia, the phosphates, and other valuable fertilizing ingredients than any other

FERTILIZERS

now offered to the public, and costs LESS than one-half the price charged for others. Applied in the same quantities per acre as the best guano and similar articles to potatoes, cotton, corn, peanuts and garden vegetables, its effects are equal to the best of these and more durable than any. It is put up in 200 lbs bags and will be delivered to farmers and others exclusive of freight at $25.00 per ton of 2000 lbs. All orders must be addressed to me at this place. Remittances can be made to me in P. O. Orders, drafts or bank checks. Circulars sent on application.

GEO. D. POOL, Agent.

Elizabeth City, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

34-2w.

J. H. ZIEGLER

CABINET-MAKER AND UNDERTAK

Most respectfully informs his customers, friends and the public generally that he has increased his facilities for carrying on the business of Cabinet Making and Undertaking. He is now prepared to furnish

METALIC AND WOOD

COFFINS

of the latest improved kind and best quality *within two hours notice*, and as cheap as they can be purchased in this or any other market.

His HEARSE will be ready at all times to serve his customers at any distance.

Undertakers in adjoining Counties can be furnished with Metalic Coffins as cheap as they can be bought at Norfolk or Baltimore.

His shop and Ware Rooms are on Ehringhaus Street, 3 doors West of Road.

Elizabeth City, N. C. 52 vol. 4-1yr.

R. K. SPEED.— —JOHN BLACK

SPEED & BLACK,

General Life, Fire and Marine In's Ag'ts

S. W. corner of Main and Road St.,

Elizabeth City, N. C.

Capital Represented $40,000,000.

Issues every *desirable* kind of Life Policy, *Mutual and Stock.*

Insurable property placed in *First-class* Companies *at lowest rates.*

Will adjust *Life and Fire* losses in any pt of Eastern North Carolina.

April 11th, 1872.-1yr.

FRANK M. COOK,

WATCH MAKER & JEWELER,

No. 70 Road Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

HAVING located in Eliz City N. C. is prepared to operate in the Watch Maker and Jeweler business in all its departments. He respectfully solicit a share of patronage.

☞Clocks, Spectacles and Jewelry always on hand.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST,

HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, Consumption, Epilipsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

☞This Lecure should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid, on receipt of six cents or two post stamps.

Address the Publishers,

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, New York; Post Office Box, 4586. (S. M. P.) 30-1yr.

WONDER

ful are the revelations of the GEM—the best and cheapest Microscope for common use in the world. Scientific, valuable, instructive, entertaining, practical, amusing, astonishing. A treasure in every home. Thousands in use. Magnifies 10,000 times. Makes a log of a hair, etc. Only $1.50. Send money in letter; get it by mail, prepaid. Agts wntd. Address Beverly Co, 334 Wabash av, Chicago

8v6—1yr.

Great Glosing Out

SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN VIRGINIA.

ON MONDAY DEC. 7TH,

We will begin to

SELL OUT

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

FANCY GOODS, FURS,

CLOAKS, BLANKETS, FELT SKIRTS, CASSIMERES,

BUGLE AND WORSTED TRIMMINGS,

LACES, TIES,

DOMESTIC GOODS, ETC.,

At prices that will secure their early sale, as we intend to close out the larger part of our stock within the ext two weeks.

Extraordinary Bargains

WILL BE OFFERED,

as we have revised the prices through our entire stock, and this will be found an opportunity rarely equaled for the purchase of first-class regular goods at much below market value.

M. UMSTADTER & CO.,

25 124½ Street, Norfolk Va.

DR. FULLER,

PHYSICIAN,

pays especial attention to

OFFICE PRACTICE!

Office in Albemarle Hotel next to ladies entrance on Road street. 33.-tf.

J. W. ETHERIDGE

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT

IN ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Also,

Fresh and Salt Fish, Oysters, Terrapins Game, Poultry, Eggs, &c.

FOOT OF CHURCH STREET,

O. BOX, 535. NOR FOLLK

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRODRICKS & SMITH,

WATER STREET,

Kerps constantly on hand the largest and most complete Stock of Goods in the City.

NEW GOODS

are constantly arriving and being sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES.

For Bargains

in FIRST CLASS GOODS of all discriptions

GO TO

Brodericks & Smith.

ATLANTIC HOTEL

NORFOLK, VA.

R. S. DODSON, PROPRIETOR.

BOARD, First and Second floors per Day $3.00
Third and Fourth " " 2.50

Special Terms for Permanen Boarders

Jne 18th, 1873.

PIONEER

TRANSPORTATION CO.

On and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Steamers of this line will run as follows:

Steamer L. G. Cannon leaves Norfolk, every Wednesday at 6 A. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and all landings on the Roanoke River as high as Hill's Ferry; Steamer Astoria leaves every Saturday at 7 P. M. for ELIZABETH CITY, Edenton and Roanoke River.

On and after Nov. the 5th, 1874, the Steamer "Rotary" will leave Elizabeth City for Norfolk, to carry freight only, every Thursday at 4 P. M.

Bates low, and through bills of lading given to Balto. N. Y., Phila. or Boston.

Freight taken at lowest rates, and comfortable passenger accomodations afforded.

BRO DERICK & SMITH

Agts.

Don't Think of Purchasing A

WALTHAM WATCH,

Before sending to us for our price list. Watches send C O D with privilege of examining before purchasing.

Prices lower than any other house in the Country.

Salesroom of the American Watch.

ALEX. R. HARPER & BRO.,

728 Chestnut St., Philadelphia Pa.

33-3m.

VALUABLE RESIDENCE, STORE HOUSE AND DOCTORS STAND AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wishing to move to Norfolk Va., I offer for sale the residence on which I live containing forty acres of land more or less, having a two story house nearly new containing eight large rooms a large and well arranged store house one and half story high nearly new, two ware houses, smoke house, dairy, Doctors office, &c. This is decidedly one of the best country stands for mercantile business east of the Chowan River, any business man with capital could sell at least twenty thousand dollars a year; it is also an excellent stand for a practicing physician; it is a very desirable neighborhood being convenient to Churches and School houses. Any one wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. Price moderate and terms would be accomodating. For which parties can apply to the undersigned or Jn. L. Hinton.

JAS. M. WHITE.

Rose Dale, Pasquotank Co., N. C.

Nov. 28 1874.—6 m.

Private Boarding House.

The undersigned is prepared to accomodate Boarders on moderate terms. Location on Water Street, near the Steamboat landing.

A. L. PENDLETON.

Elibeth City, N. C.

Jan'z 6th 1875.-3m.

PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING

NEATLY CHEAPLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Cash buyers will save money by taking the advice of this good looking "pair" and go to Fowler's cash and one price Store on Water St., Elizabeth City, N. C. and buy their Dry Goods, Notions, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats & Caps, Furs, Carpets, Groceries, Provisions, Glass Ware, etc., etc. Fowler has added a Grocery Department to his business & see the arrangement & examine his prices & clear cotton for cash in exchange for ones. No credit to any one. Cash system enables profits to sell at very short let and spice grades of flour at live and live prices at Fowler's Cash one price store. Coffee, Teas, Sugar, Syrups, Canned Fruits, etc at bottom prices. Block Cotton Buckets Tubs Floor & Table ths, Bas Oil Cloths, etc. all kets, Fowler's cheap of shoes, 's assort ment boots, pt cotete, is keme. mpl Try

GO TO Fowler's for all kinds of Dry Goods, his assortment of fancy Silks, Mohairs, Alpacas, oplins, Serges Empress Cloths &c. is good & his prices are below usual prices. Call and see them. You will find K Gloves, Silk Lace, Yake Lace, Braid Gimp & Fringe Fancy Ties Collars and Cuffs Sash Ribbons, White Goods, White Trimmings, Hosiery, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fine Cutlery, &c., all at bottom prices Call & examine and shown with ity and Fowler. ure. best calicoes the ket and sell at reasonable profits. Ladies prefer dealing at one price store where the price is always right. For a complete assortment of Bleached and Unbleached Cottons, Canton Flannels, White and Red Flannels Opera Flannels, etc. Go to Fowler A full supply of Pound Calico always on hand. Madam Foy's Skirt supporting Corsets, Thompsons Glove fitting Corsets and common Corsets at popular prices. Call and see them Fowler returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received and hopes by fair dealing to deserve a continuance of the same. Call & see me.

DRY POINT MILLS.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Manufacture

YELLOW PINE LUMBER,

Lath, Pickets,

and

JUNIPER SHINGLES.

Especial attention paid to bill stuff. Ordinary sizes of building material on hand.

-1y *A. H. WHITCOMB, Proietor*

RECEIVED

A FINE LOT OF

FURNITURE

which will be sold CHEAP for CASH

P. W. MELLICK

Water Street,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

THE OLD MERCHANT.

The best place to buy first-class Goods — The place to have the largest selection — The only place to get Good Goods — The only place is at WEISEL'S

THE Largest & Selected Stock of Spring & Summer Goods in the City can be found at my store cor. Main & Water Sts E. City, consisting of the following Goods, viz;

Silk Poplins, Gro Grain & Plain bl'k SILK, JAPANISE, PURE MOHAIRS Silk & Raven Alpacas, Tamise, Soleine cloth, Satin Striped Lenos & Piques, *Lace Striped Swiss Organdines* Bias Ruffling, & Tucking, Cleopatra, & Lucca Collaretts, Hoserie Gloves, & Belts, Ladies, Misses & Children's Shoes & Gaiters, Slippers & Buskins, Gent's Hats & Clothing & Undergarments, Cloth *Casimeres & Linen; also* 10,000 *Yards,* *OF THE BEST QUALITY OF* **PRINTS.** VERY BEST IN THE MARKET WILL BE SOLD AS A *Speciality for CASH* at 10 Cents per Yard; 9 yd Wide COTTONS, at 12½ the best and cheapest in the place, remember the goods are the cheapest, it pays better to buy good goods and they can only be found at the right place and that is at S. WEISEL'S. Eliz. City, N. C.

REMINGTON.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the best Combination of good qualities, namely: Light; running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with perfect Lock Stich.

It is a Shuttle Machine with Automatic Drop Feed. Design beautiful and construction the very best.

REMINGTON No. 1 Machine for family use, in the third year of its existence, has met with a more rapid increase of ratio of sales than any machine on the market.

REMINGTON No. 2 Machine for manufacturing and family use, (ready for delivery only since June, 1874), for range perfection, and variety of work, is without a rival in family or workshop.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED, SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Addre Remington Sewing Machine Co., *ILION, N. Y.*

BRANCH OFFICE OF REMINGTON COMPANIES

281 & 283 Broadway, New York, Arms.
Madison sq., New York, Sewing Machines.
Chicago, 237 State St., S. Machine and Arms.
E. REMINGTON & SONS, } Ilion, N. Y. Boston, 332 Washingtgn st., Sewing Machine,
REMINGTON S. M. Co. } Cincinnatti. 171 West 4th st., " "
REMINGTON AG'L Co., } Utica, 129 Genesee St., Sewing Machine.
Atlanta, Ga. DeGive's Opra House Marietta st S
Washington, D. C, 521 Seventh St. S Machine.

ADVERTISEMENTS

J. SALOMONSKY & CO.

ON ROAD STREET IN THE BARNEY TISDALE FORE,

ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY AND WHITE GOODS, CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS, TRUNKS,

Dress Goods, Dry Goods, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes,

Fresh from the New York Markets, at prices lower than have been reached before in this Market.

☞All the New and Fashionable Goods constantly kept on Hand.☜

This Stock will be kept replenished from the best Markets in the Country. Clothing made to order and fit guaranteed. Call and see our goods.

ELIZABETH CITY NORTH CAROLINA.

Shephard Street Mills.

GRAIN WANTED.

HAVING leased the Shephard Street Mills AT ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., we are prepared to buy Wheat and Corn at highest market prices for Cash.

Flour and meal will be constantly kept on hand for sale.

11-tf. JOHN McDOEL

THE GREAT BALOON.

You've heard about the great balloon,
In which Professor Wise
Proposed to go to Europe,
By sailing through the skies,
He proposed to show the people
A quicker way for trips
Than ever had been known before,
By sailing o'er the ships.

Well everything seemed lovely
Upon that Autumn day,
When they began to pump in gas
To bear the barge away.
They pumped and pumped with all their power,
And things seemed nigh adjusted—
When there came an awful crash,
And the mighth bubble busted.

It's ever thus in human life,
Go where so'er we may,
The darkest night will oft succeed
The brightest, sunniest day,
There are exceptions to this rule,
Where all the days are fair,—
For one, go down to JOHNSO HALL.
You'll find things all right there.

We've thought it best in cases like this
This little fact to mention;
You need not ferr that they'll inflate
Beyond their power of retention.
And when they undertake to go
Their geer's so well adjusted,
They'll move straigh forward to their work,
With no fear of being "busted."

GO TO

GRANT MANN & CO.

—FOR—

Furniture and Matresses,

Johnson's Hall, 186 Main St

NORFLK VA.

DR. H. E. WOLFE & SON,

Surgeon Dentists.

Having permanently located in Elizabeth City, asks the citizens of Pasquotank, and the adjacent counties to favor him with a liberal patronage. Having had 27 years experience in the profession, enables him to perform operations that cannot be excelled in any city. Satisfaction given or no charge. Office will be open on, or about the 10th of December at the Old Dental Stand in the "Carolinian Building" up stairs over Dr. John's Printing Office.

GEORGE PAGE & CO.,

Manufacturers of

PATENT PORTABLE CIRCULAR

SAW MILLS,

AND STATIONARY & PORTABLE

STEAM ENGINES,

No. 5 N. Schroeder st.

BALTIMORE, MD

Grist Mills, Leffel's Turbine Water Wheels, Wood Working Machinery of all kinds, and Machinists' Supplies.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

A ROYAL LOVE STORY.

On the 26th of August, 1819, a boy was born at the Rosenau, the summer residence of Ernest, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Saalfeld, who was destined to play an important part in the world. He was furnished at christening with a long list of names, after the fashion of royalty—Francis Charles Augustus Albert Emanuel—but in the household was known simply as Albert, and in later years as Prince Albert, the consort of the Queen of England. The birth of a prince or princess at one of the innumerable petty courts that once divided Germany between them, before the nation had become consolidated into an empire, was, as a rule, a matter of very little importance to the great world outside; and but for the influences that made him the husband of Queen Victoria, Prince Albert would in all probability have been reckoned with the vast multitude of German royal personages who lived undistinguished but blameless lives, and whose record is found only in the pages of the "Almanach de Gotha." A different and happier fate awaited the amiable and large-hearted boy, whose story is so well told in Theodore Martin's "Life of the Prince Consort," the first volume of which has just been published by Smith, Elder & Co., London. The work was undertaken by Mr. Martin in compliance with the express desire of the widowed Queen, who placed much very interesting material in his hands. His portraiture of the Prince is most attractive, and will enable the grumbling British public to understand better the prolonged sorrow of the Queen, which it has viewed almost with resentment. His was a rare and excellent nature, royal not only by the accident of birth, but by every moral and intellectual quality which men deem admirable. Americans have every reason to honor his memory. It was his wise counsel, almost the closing act of his life, that averted war between this country and England when the Trent affair roused national passion to fever heat, and when the Queen's ministry were not unwilling to precipitate hostilities.

Albert was the second son of his parents. His only brother, Ernest, now Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, was born a little more than a year before. Both the young princes were distinguished by their precocity. The beauty, gentleness, and vivacity of Albert seem, however, to have made him the favorite. As a child his beauty was remarkable. In 1821 the Dowager Duchess of Coburg writes of him to the Duchess of Kent, the mother of Victoria: "Little Alberinchen, with his large blue eyes and dimpled cheeks, is bewitching, forward, and quick as a weasel. He can already say everything. Ernest is not nearly as pretty, only his intelligent brown eyes are very fine; but his talk, active, and very clever for his age." And again, a few weeks later: "The little fellow is the pendant to the pretty cousin (the Princess Victoria), very handsome, but too slight for a boy; lively, very funny, all good nature, and full of mischief."

Like his mother in person, and resembling her also in quickness, vivacity, and playfulness, Albert was her favorite child, and she made no secret of her preference. But this was not to last. The Duchess was not only beautiful, but excercised a great charm through her intelligence and kindness of heart. With a habit of viewing men and things in a droll and humorous way—characteristics in which the Prince strongly resembled her—she was a general favorite in society. But her wedded life, which commenced under the fairest auspices, proved unhappy. In 1824 a seperation, followed by a divorce in 1826, was arranged between the Duke and herself, but not before she had established a hold upon the affections of her children which, although they never saw her again, remained with them to the last. She died at St. Wendel, in Switzerland, in 1831, at the age of thirty two, after a long and painful illness. "The Prince," writes the Queen, never forgot her, and spoke with much tenderness and sorrow of his poor mother, and was deeply affected in reading, after his marriage, the accounts of her sad and painful illness." All that could be done to compensate the loss of a mother's presence and care was done by the grandmother of the princes, who continued to watch over them with a twofold tenderness. Their education was of the broad, general character best suited to their position, and included history, geography, mathematics, philosophy, religion, Latin, and the modern European languages, relieved by the study of music and drawing, for both of which the Prince early showed a marked inclination. His father was an ardent sportsman, and the two brothers as they grew up took an eager interest in the sports of the field and forest, which in Germany are the prescriptive pastime of their class. Albert, though an excellent shot, enjoyed them, however, chiefly for the sake of exercise and for the pleasures of the scenery into which they carried him.

The house of Coburg was intimately related by marriage with the royal family of England. In 1816 Prince Leopold, the youngest brother of Prince Albert's father, had married the Princess Charlotte, then presumptive heiress to the English throne. After her untimely death the Duke of Kent married the youngest sister of the Duke of Coburg, and on the 24th of May, 1819, she presented him with a daughter, who was destined to become Queen of England. But long before it was known that she would ascend the throne the idea of her marriage with one of her Coburg cousins had taken such root in the family that Prince Albert's nurse was in the habit of prattling to her infant charge, when he was only three years old, of his destined bride in England. In 1836 there was no longer any doubt as to the succession of the Princess Victoria to the throne, and already several aspirants for her hand were in the field. King Leopold, her uncle and loved adviser in all matters, greatly desired her marriage to Prince Albert; but he also desired that the union should be one of affection, and not merely one of political expediency. He therefore arranged with the Duchess of Kent that she should invite the Duke of Coburg and his sons to visit her at Kensington Palace. The object of the visit was kept strictly secret from the Princess and the Prince, so as to leave them completely at their ease. The Prince's grandmother had, it is true, often spoken to him years before of her earnest desires on this subject; but he had no reason to think this was more than a family wish, and the Princess at least was left freely to the impulse of her own inclination. Her uncle, King Leopold, saw that the impression was favorable, and made her aware of his wishes in the matter. Her answer made it impossible to doubt how entirely those of the Princess were in accordance with his own. In June, 1836, soon after Prince Albert's departure from England, she wrote to the King: "I have only now to beg you, my dearest uncle, to take care of the health of one now so dear to me, and to take him under your special protection. I hope and trust that all will go on prosperously and well on a subject now of so much importance to me."

The Prince, however, was still kept in the dark; but his education was directed with a view to the possibility of his marriage with the English princess. He and his brother were sent to Brussels, where, under the care of Baron Wiechmann, a retired officer of the English German Legion, they remained for a period of twelve months, closely occupied with the study of history, the modern languages, the higher mathematics, etc. From Brussels they went to Bonn, where they remained eighteen months. While they were still at that university the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, threw upon the Princess Victoria, then only eighteen years old, the grave responsibilities of Queen of England. Her accession to the throne revived the rumors, which had been for some time current, of a contemplated marriage with her cousin, and it was thought expedient by their uncle, with the view of withdrawing public attention for the time from the young princes, that they should spend the autumn of 1837 in making a tour through Switzerland and the north of Italy. September and October were accordingly spent in a thorough exploration of Switzerland and the Italian lakes on foot—a mode of traveling of which Prince Albert was very fond.

But the time had arrived when the question of the English marriage had to be settled. King Leopold desired that some decisive arrangement should be made for the year 1839; but to this the Queen demurred, for reasons which her uncle considered conclusive. She was herself, she urged, too young, so also was the Prince, and, moreover, his mastery of the English language was still very imperfect. The Prince, on being made aware of what was proposed, and of the necessity of delay, very sensibly declared himself willing to submit, if he had only some certain assurance to go upon. "But," he said to King Leopold, "if after waiting perhaps three years I should find that the Queen no longer desired the marriage, it would place me in a ridiculous position, and would, to a certain extent, ruin all my prospects for the future." This serious question was, however, soon settled in a way entirely satisfactory to the Prince's mind, and in the winter of 1838 he set out on a protracted and interesting tour through Italy, returning to Coburg in the following May.

Meanwhile political events in England, which it is needless to go into, made it desirable that the question of the Queen's marriage should again be pressed. Those who had her welfare most at heart were anxious to secure for her without longer delay a husband's guidance and support. To effect this was, however, no simple matter. All that the Queen had heard of the Prince was most favorable. Her inclination toward him remained unchanged, and, to use her own words, "she never had an idea, if she married at all, of any one else." Still she desired delay; and the Prince went to England with his brother in October, 1839, under the impression that she wished the affair to be considered as broken off, and that for four years she could think of no marriage. Her reasons for delay were, however, destined to give way before the irresistible feeling inspired by the Prince when they again met. The three years which had passed since the princes were last in England had greatly improved their personal appearance. Tall and manly as they both were, Prince Albert was eminently handsome. But there was also in his countenance a gentleness of expression and peculiar sweetness in his smile, with a look of deep thought and high intelligence in his clear blue eyes and expansive forehead, that added a charm to the impression he produced in all who saw him, far beyond that derived from mere beauty or regularity of features. The Queen was most favorably impressed. On the second day after their arrival she wrote to her uncle: "Albert's beauty is most striking, and he is most amiable and unaffected—in short, very fascinating." The question was soon settled. The Prince arrived at Windsor Castle on the 10th of October, on the 14th the Queen informed Lord Melbourne of her decision. To Baron Stockmar, her uncle's life-long friend and confidential counselor, to whom she had recently and strongly expressed her resolution not to marry for some time, she wrote with a naive embarrassment:

"Windsor Castle, Oct. 15, 1839.

"I do feel so guilty, I know not how to begin my letter; but I think the news it contains will be sufficient to insure your forgiveness. Albert has completely won my heart, and all was settled between us this morning. I feel certain he will make me very happy. I wish I could say I felt as certain of my making him happy, but I shall do my best. Uncle Leopold must tell you all about the details, which I have not time to do. Albert is very much attached to you."

The next day Prince Albert wrote to give Baron Stockmar what he knew would be "the most welcome news possible." He added:

"Victoria is so good and kind to me that I am often puzzled to believe that I should be the object of so much affection. I know the interest you take in my happiness, and therefore pour out my heart to you. More or seriously I cannot write; I am at this moment too much bewildered to do so.

"'Das Auge sieht den Himmel offen,
Es schweigt das Herz in Seligkeit.'"

(Heaven opens on the ravished eye,
The heart is all entranced in bliss.)

While offering to the Prince his hearty congratulations on the happy event, Stockmar coupled them with earnest counsels as to the course which must be pursued in laying the foundations of his future happiness, and in fulfilling worthily the duties of his high position. To this the Prince replied in a strain of lofty aspiration, and with a deep sense of the great part he was to play in his new career, which evinced true nobility of character, and promised well for the future. Neither the happiness of love—a happiness in his case made more intense by the singular purity and unselfishness of his own nature, on which the devotion shown him seems to have come with a bewildering strangeness—nor the brilliancy of his position in which this love had raised him, blinded him for a moment to its sterner features. "True and fest" (True and firm) was the motto of his house, and he was prepared to grapple with difficulties and face opposition with a manly heart. "With the exception of my relations to the Queen," he wrote to his step-mother, "my future position will have its dark side, and the sky will not always be blue and unclouded. But life has its thorns in every position, and the consciousness of having used one's powers and endeavors for an object so great as that of promoting the welfare of so many will surely be sufficient to support me."

The announcement of the betrothal caused great rejoicings in England and among the Prince's own people. But when the question of the annuity to be settled upon him on his marriage came before Parliament there was a squabble which must have been very disagreeable to him and to the Queen. Her cabinet proposed £50,000 a year, the same that had been granted to Prince Leopold on his marriage with the Princess Charlotte; but after an acrimonious debate this sum was reduced to £30,000. The Prince took it in a manly manner, merely remarking to Baron Stockmar that his only regret was to find that his ability to help artists and men of science, to which he had been looking forward with delight, would be more restricted than he had hoped.

A thousand times more vexatious were the questions as to the rank and precedence he was to enjoy as the husband of the Queen. There is no provision in the English constitution for the title and precedence of the husband of a queen regnant, while the wife of a king has the highest rank and dignity, after her husband, assigned her by law; and while it is no doubt always in the power of a queen regnant to give her consort precedence at home over all her subjects by placing him next her person, her power stops there. The status is due to her personal favor alone, and, if acknowledged by other royal personages, it is so merely by courtesy. A bill was introduced in Parliament giving the Prince precedence for life next after the Queen in Parliament or elsewhere as her Majesty might think proper; but after much debate Parliament refused to give him any distinctive title, and left the question of precedence to the royal prerogative. It was not until 1857 that the title and dignity of Prince Consort were conferred upon him by royal letters patent. This omission gave rise to endless vexations, especially when the Queen and her husband were abroad. The position accorded to him at foreign courts the Queen always had to acknowledge as a grace and favor bestowed upon herself by the sovereigns whom she visited. Several sovereigns positively refused to gratify her wishes in this respect, and the only one who was courteous enough to so without an offensive show of doing a favor was the late Emperor of the French. Even in England annoyances constantly arose from the want of Parliamentary action on this question. The Prince's right to occupy the seat next the throne when Parliament was opened or prorogued was questioned by the Duke of Sussex and others; but the Queen, supported by the Duke of Wellington, quietly ignored the interference. "Let the Queen put the Prince where she likes," he said. The great Duke had not much toleration for the traditions of court etiquette when they conflicted with the dictates of common sense. The late Lord Albemarle, when Master of the Horse, was very sensitive about his right in that capacity to sit in the sovereign's carriage on state occasions. "The Queen," said the Duke, when appealed to for his opinion, "can make Lord Albemarle sit at the top of the coach, under the coach, behind the coach, or wherever else her Majesty pleases."

The marriage took place at the chapel of St. James's Palace on the 10th of February, 1840. It was very popular, with the people, because it was not one of political convenience, but of pure affection, and thousands lined the roads from Buckingham Palace to Windsor Castle to see the Queen and her husband as they passed. The morning of the day had been wet, foggy, and dismal, but there was not wanting soon after the ceremony the happy omen of that sunshine which came afterward to be proverbially known as "Queen's weather." Whatever annoyances came to the Queen and her consort from that day to the hour of the Prince's death came from the outside. Their home life was always happy. From the day of his betrothal to the Queen, Prince Albert held unwaveringly to the high course of life he had marked out for himself—a course that gained him the confidence and affection of the people and the name of "Albert the Good."

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Domestic Receipes.

Breakfast Dishes.—In cooking oat meal, hominy, wheaten grits, cracked wheat, or any of these nice breakfast dishes, cook it in a covered tin dish in a kettle of boiling water; in this manner, there is no danger of scorching. Cornstarch pudding, sea moss, farina, and all other articles mixed with milk, can be cooked in the same way.

Triple.—In the bottom of a deep glass bowl place bits of sponge cake, it matters not how stale, cut into squares or strips; a small piece of preserved citron, also cut into very thin slices, interspersed with the cake. Soak these in a gill of some sort of pleasant sweet wine. Then fill up the bowl to within half an inch of the top with boiled custard, rich and cold. Lastly, heap the bowl up high with whipped syllabub.

Dressed Mutton.—To have it as it should be, the dish must be lined with mashed potatoes, the mutton nicely minced and properly seasoned, placed in the dish, a little stock added, and then covered over with mashed potatoes roughed with a fork, and placed before the fire till the little dish assumes the appearance of a nicely-browned hedgehog. The hotter served the better it will be relished, provided it has only been allowed to simmer and not to boil.

Cheese Fritters.—Slice, thin, half dozen large tart apples, and prepare half as many thin slices of nice cheese. Beat up one or two eggs, according to the quantity wanted, and season high with salt, mustard and a little pepper. Lay the slices of cheese to soak for a few moments in the mixture, then put each slice between two slices of apples, sandwich style, and dip the whole into the beaten egg, then fry in hot butter like oysters, and serve very hot. These fritters are an addition to any breakfast table.

Lemon Custard.—Take one pint of boiling water and thicken with two heaping tablespoonfuls of farina, cooking until thick; while hot stir in a small half teacup of butter and one cup of sugar; when cold, add four eggs, well beaten, and the juice and grated rind of two large lemons or three small ones. If preferred, the whites of the eggs can be separated, beaten to a froth, sweetened with half a cup of sifted sugar, and when the pies are done spread over the tops and brown. This recipe is sufficient for two pies.

Chocolate Cream.—Put into a small stew-pan a pint of milk and six ounces of pounded loaf sugar, making it very hot, and then stir into it half a pint of made chocolate and the beaten yolks of seven eggs. Put it into a jug, stand it in a saucepan of boiling water, and stir it one way until it becomes rather thick, but do not let it boil; then strain it through muslin, and stir into it a large cupful of cream. Pour it into a mold previously dipped into cold water, and put the mold on ice to set.

Bedbugs are said to be most readily destroyed by nux vomica in the form of tincture, combined with liquor ammonia, which mixture is to be freely applied to the joints and cracks of the bedstead. It is equally efficacious against cockroaches, water-bugs and other vermin, and, if applied to the harness of horses, the animals will no longer annoyed by flies. As nux vomica is also destructive to human life, care must be taken to avoid accidents in its use. The tincture should be procured as needed, and not kept about the house.

A Productive Farm.

The secretary of the Kalamazoo County Agricultural Society presented the following statement of the premium farm of that county for 1874:

Report of the products of the farm for the year 1874:	
Wool, 592 pounds, at 45c	$266 40
Advance on cattle by grazing	115 36
Beef grown on farm and sold in 1874	146 00
Estimated, 25 tons tame hay, at $14 per ton	350 00
Fifty tons marsh hay, at $6 per ton	300 00
Twenty acres of oats, 677 bushels, at 50c	338 50
Fifty-seven acres wheat threshed, 1,333 bushels, 31 acres to be threshed, estimated at 25 bushels per acre, 775 bushels	2,213 40
Sixteen and one-fourth acres corn, 1,140 baskets of ears, estimated at 60 bushels shelled corn to the hundred baskets, 684 bushels shelled corn at 70c	477 80
Four acres new ground corn, 200 baskets, at 40c per basket	80 00
One acre potatoes, 123 baskets, at 50c	61 50
Sold pasturage for horses	40 00
Estimated value of stalks and straw for feeding growth of pork, on pasture, and five cows	250 00
Total	$4,789 96

Fifty per cent. estimated as expense account, $2,394.98.

In this report no allowance is made for grain fed on the farm, nor is there any account made of pork sold, that the corn might not be entered twice. Of the beef entered as grown on the farm, two were raised on the farm, one old cow bought, but offset by a young cow just coming into milk. No estimate is made on the growth of sheep, nor account taken of the fat sheep sold, but as an offset have included the whole wool clip.

Cheap Vinegar.

Take a quantity of common Irish potatoes, wash them until they are thoroughly clean, place them in a large vessel and boil them until done. Drain off carefully the water that they were cooked in, straining it, if necessary, in order to remove every particle of the potato. Then put this potato water in a jug or keg, which set near the stove, or in some place where it will be kept warm, and add one pound of sugar to about two gallons and a half of the water, some hop yeast, or a small portion of whisky. Let it stand three or four weeks, and you will have excellent vinegar, at a cost of six or seven cents per gallon.

Number of Shingles Required for a Roof.

Find the number of square inches in one side of the roof; cut off the right hand or unit figure, and the result will be the number of shingles required to cover both sides of the roof, laying five inches to the weather. The ridge-board provides for the double courses at the bottom. Illustration—Length of roof, 100 feet; width of one side, thirty feet—100x30x144—432,000. Cutting out the right hand figure, we have 43,200 as the number of shingles required.

In Sicily a woman who seemed dying from consumption, but was without many of the common symptoms of that disease, was found, by the use of the laryngoscope, to have a leech firmly adherent by both extremities to the walls of the air passages at their upper portion, and so the difficulty of breathing, speaking, coughing, etc., were easily explained. It was got out by surgical operation.

"Isn't your hat too small?" said a saucy Baltimore beauty to a young fellow who for a long time had pestered her with his silly, love-sick nonsense. "Why do you ask?" was the reply. "Oh, because when you take it off your head somehow seems to swell out."

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

The member of the North Carolina Legislature expelled for publishing a pamphlet in which he denied the existence of God, was sixty-five years old, and was latterly from Chester county, Penn.....Louis Riel, having been declared to be an outlaw by the courts of Manitoba, has been declared to be disqualified for sitting and voting in the Parliament at Canada, and a writ has been ordered for a new election in the District of Provencher.....The wall of a large five-story brick building, fronting on Duane and Chatham streets, New York, fell upon St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church, where services were going on, and breaking through the roof, crushed it down upon the gallery, killing seven persons and injuring many more.....Three of the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in Massachusetts and committed for trial.....The United States Senate passed the bill to regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President by a vote of 28 years to 20 nays.....Fifty-one residents of Owen county, Ky., are on trial for conspiring to prevent the deputy United States marshal from executing court processes.....The results of the observations of the late transit of Venus fix the distance of the sun at about ninety-two million of miles.....Efforts having been made to have the annual exhibition of the Cincinnati industrial exposition for 1876 made a Centennial exposition for that year, the board have adopted resolutions declaring that it does not deem it advisable to give any encouragement in that direction, believing that the Philadelphia industrial expedition should receive the united support of the whole people.

During a freshet in the Nangatuck river part of the Home Woolen Company's dam at Beacon Falls, Conn., was carried away, and a man named Flaherty, who was assisting in moving the break, fell into the river and was drowned.....The steamship Hong Kong foundered off the Island of Abd-el-Curia, in the Indian Ocean. Nineteen persons are reported saved. Six are known to have been drowned, and eighteen are missing.....A number of coal shafts in the Indiana coal regions have been burned by the strikers.....The bark Bell Hill has been wrecked on the Irish coast off Balbriggan, and thirteen of the crew drowned.....The United States House committee on elections, which has been going over the Arkansas election returns of 1872, has found that Mr. Baxter was elected Governor by 712 majority over Mr. Brooks.....The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company states the net earnings of all its lines at $23,515,705.97.

Several persons were drowned by the floods in Tennessee.....The Kansas Assembly has instructed the committee on ways and means to report a bill immediately, appropriating $200,000 for the relief of the grasshopper sufferers.....The Spaniards hope to finish the Carlist war by defeating the last of the Carlists within a few weeks.....The Civil Rights bill, as it passed the United States House and was adopted by the Senate, applies only to inns and service in the jury-box.....Michael Sullivan, convicted of the murder of Daniel Talmadge, at Metuchen, N. J., December 1, 1874, was sentenced to be hanged.....The Cliff Locomotive Works, at Scranton, Pa., were burned, with a total loss of $500,000.....The building inspectors who passed the wall which fell on St. Andrew's Church in New York were arrested to await the verdict of the coroner's jury.....The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill which is considered by the roads even more objectionable than the "Potter" law.....The Minnesota Legislature passed a railroad bill which repeals the past legislation.

A dispatch from Aden announces that the missing boat's crew of eighteen persons from the steamer Hong Kong which foundered in the Indian Ocean have arrived there. Six more lives are known to have been lost by the disaster.....William Henry Dutton, one of the proprietors of the Boston *Transcript*, died recently after a lingering sickness.....President Grant has signed the Civil Rights bill and it is now a law.....Verdict of the jury in the New Jersey tunnel disaster—nobody to blame.....The United States public debt statement shows a decrease of $6,000,000 during the month of February.....The United States House of Representatives adopted resolutions recognizing Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana, and recommending the Hahn Legislature to seat the Conservative members fraudulently counted out by the returning board.....By the flood in the Tennessee river three lives were lost in one night.

The imperial authorities in China are taking steps to prevent any further persecution of missionaries in that country, and have issued a proclamation declaring that foreigners have a right to preach the christian religion throughout China, and must be protected in doing so. The proclamation also says that the "lawless vagabonds" who assaulted the missionaries last year will be arrested and severely punished.....Delaware, which has heretofore belonged to the Maryland grange, has established a State grange herself.....Gen. Conchn has left Cuba and returned to Spain. He thinks the war in Cuba will last some time yet.....The United States House, by a vote of 149 to 80, recognizes the present State government of Arkansas.....Resolutions were adopted by the New Jersey House calling on the President to grant a new trial to Gen. Fitz-John Porter, by a vote of forty nine to five. The resolutions set forth that he was wrongfully convicted, and calls on the Senators and members of Congress from New Jersey to use all honorable means to secure a new trial.....In Waterbury, Conn., a large lot of powder exploded, doing much damage and blowing one man to atoms.....It costs $250,000 a year to run the National Guard of New York State, and $800,000 for State prisons.....Gen. L. Thomas, late Adjutant-General United States army and Secretary of War under Johnson, died in Washington.....Martin Avony, of Rumney, N. H., blew his head completely off with a shot-gun while insane.....The bill to repeal the Local Option law passed the Pennsylvania Legislature by 124 to 54..... Mrs. Col. Curry and daughter, while attempting to cross Milk Creek at Fortress Monroe in a small boat, were drowned, the boat being swamped by a heavy sea. The bodies were recovered.

The Indians Killed.

It appears from official data that the number of Indians captured by United States troops in 1873 was two hundred and twenty-seven; Indians killed by United States troops, four hundred and five; citizens killed by Indians, forty-four; soldiers killed by Indians, forty-eight; and during six months of 1874 the number of Indians captured by United States troops was seventy-three; Indians killed by United States troops, one hundred and fifty-eight; citizens killed by Indians, thirty-six; soldiers killed by Indians, three. The list of captured Indians embraces one hundred and fifty Modocs, men, women, and children, and from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, women, and children, of the Touto Apaches, being a part of over nine hundred who left their reservation and were killed by United States troops sent out by the post commander to bring them back to the reservation, which attempt they resisted or evaded; also the killing of one hundred and ninety-three men, women, and children, Apaches, of Camp Verde (the details are not given); and, also the killing of fifty-three men, women, and children of the Apaches. Eskimingin, an Apache chief, San Carlos agency, was arrested and put in the guard-house by order of the officers in command at that post. He escaped and fled to the mountains, and his example was followed by a large portion of the reservation Indians. United States troops and Indian scouts, under the orders of the officer in command, pursued and attempted to bring them back, and the Indians resisted, with the above result.

A Combination.—Says a Paris fashion writer: A novelty is a fan, the handle of which forms a pocket-handkerchief-holder. The idea is ingenious. Of course, the handkerchief which issues from this holder must be rich with lace and delicately scented. Some fans have also a tiny scent bottle inserted at the bottom of the fan-handle. And thus a fan becomes handkerchief, scent bottle, and fan in one.

A Nevada highway robber offered the ladies in the stage coach a drink from his whisky canteen as a consolation for the loss of their jewelry, and when they wouldn't be comforted he remarked: "Some folks hez no gratitude, anyhow."

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

The Senate, after some debate on the bill in regard to counting the votes for President and Vice-President, adopted amendments appointing two tellers instead of one; providing that the certificates of the electoral voters shall be opened and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States; that only such returns shall be counted as the two Houses, acting separately, shall decide to be true and valid; also striking out the clauses providing that any other questions pertinent to the object for which the Houses are assembled may be submitted and determined in like manner as questions which may arise concerning the electoral votes. The bill was then passed by a vote of 28 to 20—notwithstanding seven Republicans voted with the Democrats against it.

The following bills were passed: The House bill restricting the refunding of customs duties and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury department; the Senate bill to extend the time within which the board of audit for the District of Columbia may receive, audit, and allow certain claims that have never been presented to said board; the Senate bill amending the charter of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company and for other purposes.

The Civil Rights bill was before the Senate for its last reading and to be voted on.

Senator Carpenter, a Republican from Wisconsin, delivered an able argument in opposition to the bill, in which he held that all its provisions were in conflict with the Federal Constitution, as expounded by the Supreme Court.

After one or two others had spoken, the bill was read a third time and passed by a vote of 38 to 26—Messrs. Carpenter, Ferry, of Connecticut, Hamilton, of Texas, Schurz, Sprague and Upton voting with the Democrats against it.

The following bills reported from the committee on commerce were passed: To abolish the consulate at Amoor river and establish a consulate at Vladivostock, Russia; to authorize the construction of a pontoon bridge across the Mississippi at or near Dubuque, Iowa; to promote economy and efficiency in the marine hospital service, with an amendment fixing the salary of the supervising surgeon at $4,000 instead of $3,000; the House bill for the further security of navigation on the Mississippi river.

The Tariff bill was fully discussed in the Senate, Messrs. Morrill, Scott and Frelinghuysen favoring it, and Messrs. Schurz, Sherman, Johnston, Thurman, Stevenson and Sprague opposing it.

An amendment was adopted providing that the increased tobacco tax should only apply to tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The House Bounty bill was discussed in the Senate. Mr. Logan in his argument in favor said it would not take more than $30,700,000 from the Treasury, as the bounties already paid by States amounted to $286,781,256, and the Federal government has paid $405,000,000, which would be deducted from the amount called for by this bill.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the words "or State," in the second and fifth sections, which provide for the deduction for bounty already paid by the United States or State laws. He argued that the Federal government had no right to confiscate the bounty paid by States, and use it toward the bounty due the soldiers by the Federal government.

Amendment agreed to by 34 to 21.

Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, submitted an amendment as an additional section, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow as much money as may be needed to carry the act into effect, at a rate not to exceed 4½, if he cannot enough money in the Treasury to meet its requirements, and also authorizing him, for the purpose of borrowing such money, to issue and dispose of any of the kinds of bonds described in the act of July 14, 1870.

Adopted by a vote of 41 to 12.

The bill was then voted on by yeas and nays, the result of which was a tie vote of 30 to 30. The Vice-President then cast his vote in the affirmative, and so the bill was passed.

The House bills to restore timber cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia, and to provide for deductions from the terms of sentences of United States prisoners were passed.

The Tariff bill was taken up, and after rejecting several amendments, the Senate voted to throw out the amendment adopted in the Committee of the Whole the previous day, which provided that the tax on tobacco should only apply to the tobacco manufactured after the passage of the act.

The bill was then read a third time and passed as it came from the House without amendment—yeas, 30; nays, 29.

The House bill to provide for the support of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes, was passed.

House.

The house held a thirty-four hour session over what is known as the Force bill, a bill to provide against the invasion of States, to prevent the subvation of authority and to maintain the security of elections. All the session was consumed in motions by the Democrats, who opposed the bill.

The House went into committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. An item of $5,000 for Vinnie Ream's statue of Admiral Farragut was inserted in the bill, and two items appropriating $10,000 for Miss Randoni's painting of Gen. Thomas and $25,000 for Carpenter's picture of the reading of the Emancipation Proclamation were struck out on the point of order that there was no law authorizing them. An item of $20,000 was inserted for maintaining a lightship off the mouth of the Detroit river, Lake Erie.

While the Force bill was pending in the House, Messrs. Young, of Georgia, Pierce, of Massachusetts, and Luttrell, of California, spoke against the measure. Gen. Butler made a characteristic speech in its favor.

An amendment was agreed to by a vote of 164 to 140, which limits the suspension of the habeas corpus to two years, and confining the suspension to the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After a number of unsuccessful dilatory motions had been made, the voting on the bill began, and resulted in its passage by 135 yeas to 114 nays.

The following are the Republicans who joined the Democrats in opposing the bill: Messrs. Barleigh, Critchfield, Crounse, Dawes, Foster, Garfield, Hawley, of Connecticut, E. R. Hoar, E. H. Hall, Hale, of Maine, Hawley, of Connecticut, McCrary, Merriam, Phelps, Perth, Poland, Roberts, of New York, Sener, Shoemaker, Smith, of Virginia, Smith, of New York, Stanard, Willard, of Michigan, Willard, of Vermont, and Williams, of Michigan.

After considerable discussion the resolutions recommended by the select committee on Louisiana affairs were voted on separately and adopted.

The first resolution recommends the restoration to the Louisiana House of Representatives of the members wrongfully deprived of their seats.

The second resolution recognizes Kellogg as the Governor of Louisiana until the end of his term.

The Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and were sent to a conference committee.

The Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, eighty-six in number, were presented. All up to and including the sixty-second were adopted.

Mr. Butler's amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, which allows $5,000 for the expenses of the suit for the recovery of the Rancho Panoche Grande in California (known as the McGarrahan claim), was passed, after much discussion, by a vote of 100 to 56.

The item of $385,000 for the expenses of the Signal Service being under discussion, Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, moved to decrease it by adding $30,000 for the extension of the service to the Atlantic coast south of Cape Hatteras. Adopted.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was passed, after various amendments were adopted.

After some discussion on the bill providing for a taxation in the District of Columbia, the substitute offered by Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, which provides for taxation of 1½ per cent. on real and personal property and does not provide for representation in Congress by a delegate, was passed.

A bill was passed to protect witnesses called before Congressional committees from arrest on civil processes.

When the Post-office Appropriation bill was before the House, the Senate amendment for free postage of the *Congressional Record* on a frank written by any member of Congress, was passed; and that public documents may pass free of postage until the first of December, 1875, on the frank of any member, written by himself.

The amendment reviving the franking privilege in respect to garden seeds transmitted by the commissioner of agriculture, and to agricultural reports emanating from that department, was also concurred in.

The House called up the report of the select committee on Arkansas affairs and it was discussed at some length.

Mr. Poland, of Vermont, delivered the principal speech of the occasion, in which he stated that the national government had no more right to interfere with the existing State government of Arkansas than England or France.

The resolution reported by the committee that no interference with the existing government in Arkansas by any department of the United States government is advisable was then adopted—yeas, 149; nays, 80.

On motion of Mr. Scofield, of Pennsylvania, resolutions were adopted revoking a resolution passed by the House in 1862, censuring Secretary of War Cameron for alleged irregular proceedings in the purchase of supplies.

When They Dined.

Many years ago, when David Crockett was a member of Congress, and had returned to his constituents after his first session, a "nation" of them surrounded him one day, and began to interrogate him about Washington. "What time do they dine at Washington, colonel?" asked one. "Why," said he, "common people, such as you here, get their dinners at one o'clock, but the gentry and big uns dine at three. As for the representatives, we dine at four; and the aristocracy and the Senate, they don't get their victuals till five." "Well, when does the President fodder?" asked another. "Old Hickory?" exclaimed the colonel, attempting to appoint a time in accordance with the dignity of the station: "Old Hickory? well he don't dine till next day."

Whisky is more easily rectified than the errors it causes.

TRUE HEROISM.

William Marks's Descent into a Burning Pit—Thirty-two Lives Saved.

The fire in the coal mine, says a St. Louis paper, broke out about midday, and when first discovered the main shaft in the mine was in a blaze, with thirty-two men and boys at work beyond and beneath the flames, nearly forty feet below the level of the earth. In a few minutes the whole population of the place rushed to the scene, and a thousand or more men, women, and children—the relatives, friends, and neighbors of the entombed miners—were gathered at the mouth of the burning shaft, stupefied with fear and anguish. All the wells in the town had run nearly dry weeks before, and scarcely enough water could be secured to subdue the heat above ground, much less to arrest the conflagration inside the mine. Thus matters stood for two awful hours, when a railroad engine arrived with a full tank, which was hurriedly emptied into the shaft, and a great shout of hope went up from the people.

At this juncture a man emerged like a specter from the blaze and smoke, and fell in a swoon at the very edge of the shaft. An hour later two more men cried up through the flames for help, and a ladder was lowered to them, on which they made their way to the top, and were dragged forth alive, but burned and blackened beyond recognition. Three were now saved, but twenty-nine others were still below, and the fire was not yet under control. The terrified crowd stood aghast for a few minutes, and then suddenly a panic of despair seemed to seize them, the stifled moans of the women and children breaking out afresh, and the men drawing back from the mines with blanched and averted faces. The supreme moment of the emergency had come, and the one man to meet it was there. His named was William Marks, and he stepped to the front with the promptness and the modesty of a true hero. "Fasten a rope around me, and let me down into the shaft," he said. The proposition was appalling, but down he went into the horrible cavern, without another word, and reaching the bottom, freed himself for his search in the entries diverging from the main shaft. At almost the first step into the stifling darkness he stumbled upon the inanimate form of one of the miners in a coal car, which he pushed to the entrance, secured the ropes around the body, called to those above to hoist away, and in a moment the man was safe. Further search soon revealed the whereabouts of the remaining twenty-eight, and slowly but surely Marks piloted them to the mouth of the mine and delivered them, one by one—many insensible, but all alive—out of the jaws of death into the hands of their wives and children. Then, when the last one had been rescued, he came himself to the surface, scorched and blinded, and nearly suffocated, and stood there silently among the cheering townspeople, the master of the situation.

Thus the peril was surmounted without any sacrifice of life; but the heroism was there all the same. The rescue of the helpless miners, and the escape of the man who gave death scorn to save them, spoiled the perfection of a tragedy; but the destruction of all concerned could not have added to the radiance which belongs to the bravery of William Marks. He was a common workingman.

Thought the End Would Come.

A young man in Ohio, says the *Ledger*, writes us that a young lady with whom he had once attended school, was visiting in the town where he resides; that while she was there he "paid considerable attention to her, taking her to places of amusement, only trying to make her visit pleasant." Of course, considerate young man! It was solely on her account, just to make her visit pleasant, and not, by any means, because it afforded him any pleasure! How good, how generous these young are! Well, he says that he "thought when she went home the end would come; but it has not; she desires to keep up the acquaintance;" and he anxiously asks, "What shall I do?"

He should have thought of that long ago. We dare say he has said a thousand soft and flattering things to his fair school-mate, and persuaded her to believe that he was in love with her, and now he wants to treat the whole matter as if it were as transitory as an April shower. He forgets that while

"Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence."

People who go on as heedlessly in such affairs as our correspondent seems to have done are very apt to find that the end does not come where they thought it would.

Even if you tell a woman that your attentions mean nothing serious, and still continue your devotion to her, she is bound to believe your acts rather than your words.

If there is no beginning of a flirtation you need never trouble yourself about its conclusion. That is the only safe principle.

A Green Bay woman who weighs three hundred and eighty pounds insists that she is "somebody's darling."

The official report of the Austrian government respecting the musical instruments at the Vienna Exposition, declares the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs to be "the most distinguished and praiseworthy instruments" of their class; praising in detail their power and resonance of tone, variety of combination and solo effects; fine power of expression; smooth, even and sympath